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US sends troops as Iraq threatens Kuwait

THE United States moved swiftly yesterday to send 4,000 troops and Patriot anti-aircraft missile batteries to Kuwait, in response to Iraq's aggressive military buildup on its borders with the emirate.

President Clinton warned earlier yesterday that it would be "a grave error for Iraq to repeat mistakes of the past."

Marine Corps Lt.-Gen. John Sheehan, director of operations for the Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the troops from Fort Stewart, Georgia, would begin moving to Kuwait last night and today.

He also told reporters at a news conference that two batteries of US Patriot anti-aircraft missiles were being moved quickly from Saudi Arabia to Kuwait and that American attack jets in Europe were being put on alert for possible transfer to the area.

Sheehan said that about 64,000 Iraqi

troops were now stationed in Southern Iraq on Kuwait's border, including 14,000 from two elite Republican Guard divisions which have been moved there recently.

"We are clearly in a position now that if Saddam Hussein does something, we can punish them," Sheehan said of US attack jets already in the region and US warships being moved close to Iraq with highly-accurate Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The Pentagon said no additional movement of Saddam's Republican Guard units had been detected since Friday, when they were first reported. But mechanized Iraqi troops were less than an hour from Kuwait City.

Baghdad confirmed the military movements but said suggestions that they threaten Kuwait were part of a "sick plot" to justify maintaining UN sanctions that have crippled Iraq since it invaded the emirate in August 1990.

But no one was taking any chances

that the unpredictable Saddam was not embarking on another military adventure, as the UN sanctions drive Iraq into the ground and its 18 million people into worsening misery.

Kuwait declared last night that its entire northern region, running along the border with Iraq and at one point touching Saudi Arabian frontier, had become a military zone.

An Interior Ministry statement, issued by the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA, said the measure took effect from 10:00 p.m. Saturday (1900 GMT) and would remain in force until further notice.

In Kuwait, a highly-placed government source said the emirate has sent some 15,000 troops, backed by tanks, to the border. Insisting on anonymity, he said the reinforcements began moving yesterday morning.

News agencies
WASHINGTON

At a UN Security Council meeting yesterday, US Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright showed the council satellite photographs of Iraqi soldiers heading toward the border.

Council President David Hannay, the British ambassador, said afterward that the international body "has received with grave concern reports that substantial numbers of Iraqi troops... are being redeployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait."

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait," Hannay said, speaking on behalf of the 15-member council.

The council also expressed its "grave concern" over threats by Iraq to prevent UN monitoring of its military facilities if the council failed to ease a four-year-old

economic embargo of Iraq.

Amid the uncertainty over what Saddam's intentions are, Baghdad's government-run *al-Iraq* newspaper warned yesterday, without elaborating, that unless the sanctions are lifted, "the anger of the patient will erupt in order to compensate for the pains of this patience."

There were no overt signs of panic in the emirate yesterday.

The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Sabah, met with his cabinet in emergency session for the second day. The government also has mobilized some reserves and appealed to Kuwait's 1.3 million people not to panic or hoard food.

Long lines formed outside banks and gasoline stations, but there was no mass exodus.

The emirate's Arab neighbors rallied to its support at a meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh yesterday.

The chiefs of staff of the GCC states -

Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar - discussed what action they should take in response to the Iraqi moves.

In Cairo, the Arab League's secretary-general, Esmat Abdel-Meguid, urged Iraq to pull back its forces. The Iraqi troop movement "threatens the peace and security of the region, which is still suffering the effects of the 1990 Gulf crisis," he said, in a written statement from the group's headquarters.

Russia warned Iraq yesterday against issuing ultimatums to the UN Security Council and condemned what it called "harsh tones" from Baghdad.

The statement from Russia's Foreign Ministry said that "in Baghdad, they have taken political moves expressed in harsh tones and deliberately meant to put pressure on the Security Council, with the aim of lifting the sanctions against Iraq."

Saddam's gambit, Page 3

Shara tells Israel to put past behind

HILLEL KUTTLER
WASHINGTON

IN an unprecedented television appeal to Israelis Friday, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara pledged that peace with Syria, based on total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan and Lebanon, would mean the end of war and a new era of regional prosperity. But he refused to describe the kind of relations Syria would have with Israel.

"Peace, tranquility, stability and prosperity in the region - this is our objective now," he said in the first interview of a senior Syrian official on Israeli TV. "We have to change the face of the region, to put the past behind us."

But when Channel One's Ehud Ya'ari asked if Israelis would be able to vacation in Syria when peace is established, Shara said that was a matter for negotiations.

He spoke from Washington two days before US Secretary of State Warren Christopher was due back in the Middle East to try to break the stalemate in Syrian-Israeli talks.

In an earlier press conference, Shara called for "balanced and equitable" demilitarization following what he insisted must be total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

"Any security arrangements should not be in the interest of one party at the expense of the other party," Shara told a press conference sponsored by *Middle East Insight* magazine. "Such a perception should in fact be welcomed by the Israeli government, simply because, first, Israel is militarily stronger in the region, and many believe that Israel's arsenal is stronger than the whole Arab arsenal collectively."

The event marked the first time all local Israeli correspondents were invited to attend a briefing with a senior Syrian official.

Shara reiterated Syria's position that there is "no need" for extending the time of Israeli withdrawal from the Golan. "The longer the withdrawal will take, then the requisites of peace will be delayed," he said.

Shara also maintained that Syria was never the aggressor in wars



Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara answers a question posed by Israel Television reporter Ehud Ya'ari, during his unprecedented interview on Channel 1 on Friday night.

with Israel between 1948 and 1967, stating that "You wouldn't find a single incident where Syria was the initiator of a military action. Syria was only defending itself and defending its citizens."

Shara's call for a symmetrical demilitarization of both sides of the Golan contradicts Syria's agreement in negotiations with Israel that it be asymmetrical. American officials insisted that Shara's statement "is not what he's been telling us," indicating that it was primarily for domestic consumption.

In the interview with Channel One, Shara also stated that it was the media, under Israel's influence, which have propagated the notion of Syrian aggression. The first aggression, he said, was the establishment of Israel at the ex-

pense of the Arabs, which caused the "displacement of millions of Arabs by immigrants."

He also claimed that Syria never shelled civilian targets, while Israel did so not only in the five wars with Syria but between wars.

(Yesterday, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, who praised Shara's television appearance as a step in the right direction, said he regretted these "riling corrections of history.")

Shara said a Syria-Israel deal should also lead to peace with its other northern neighbor, Lebanon, if Israel withdrew troops from the security zone.

"We will pave the way for real peace in the north of Israel, where the idea of triggering a war or surprise attack will be totally eliminated," Shara said.

Asked what kind of peace Israelis could expect, Shara said: "When the peace agreement is made public I am sure that all the people there will feel absolutely satisfied. The fruits of peace will be there."

The Syrian foreign minister, who met for the first time earlier this week with Jewish leaders in Washington, said the time was still not ripe for a summit between President Hafez Assad and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

"Such dramatic theatrical appearances in our view are premature before reaching a peace agreement. Let's put things in the proper perspective," he said.

Shara's press conference at a local hotel immediately followed a 90-minute White House meeting with President Bill Clinton during

which he presented a letter from Assad. Shara said the letter "confirms the commitment of Syria, and President Assad in person, to the peace process. And this commitment should not be questionable."

A senior US official confirmed the content of the letter, saying that Assad "hopes to see [the process] reach a logical conclusion." Christopher is due in Israel today on the first leg of a week-long shuttle effort to pursue further progress in the Jerusalem-Damascus negotiations.

He will also meet with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, as well as with Jordanian officials. However, delays in construction of the new northern border crossing into Jordan mean Christopher will not

Peres: Saddam is 'half crazed'

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

ISRAEL is not affected by the reported Iraqi dispatch of its Republican Guard troops to its border with Kuwait, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

While terming Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein as "half crazed," Peres told Army Radio yesterday, "I don't think this affects us."

"First of all, I do not think he has too many Scuds. I think that either all or most of them have disappeared. If Scuds are detected, then obviously that will mean stricter monitoring there," he said.

Peres termed Hussein's move as brinkmanship, saying "I don't think he will go all the way. He will stop somewhere."

Sources said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has not engaged in any special consultations or been in contact with senior US administration officials to be updated on the situation.

Yigal Palmor, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said Israel was closely monitoring events. "Unless the situation deteriorates in a very dramatic and unexpected way, there is absolutely no place for fear here in Israel," Palmor said.

A senior military source added: "At this point, our assessment is that Iraq's intentions are unclear, undefined and constitute no cause for alarm. Israel is not directly affected by these developments, but we are monitoring them as closely as possible, since escalation in that region may involve Israel indirectly and possibly influence the peace process."

The official assessment was echoed in downtown Jerusalem last night, where shoppers said they weren't ready yet to get their gas masks out of their closets.

"I'm not afraid because we went through the Gulf war and we're okay," said Eitel Weingarten, 36, who studies philosophy at Hebrew University.

Lior Mimiran, 25, another student who served in the air force, said he wouldn't mind a chance to retaliate this time, if there was an Iraqi attack.

"This time we are able to make a smashing comeback because the Israeli army will be ready," Mimiran said while working on the engine of his stalled car. "We'll take care of the problem."

Others said an attack was unlikely because peace was gaining a foothold in the Middle East.

"These are days of peace," said truck driver Gabi Cohen, 28, as he stood by a bus stop. "The countries want peace."

But some said they were frightened by Saddam's unpredictable behavior.

"I'm worried," said Nurit Carmeli, a 35-year-old elementary school teacher, as she sipped a beer on the patio of a Jerusalem pub. "I want to sit in peace and have a drink."

Alon Pinkas contributed to this report.

Who would have an interest in leaking a Golan withdrawal map?

THE disclosure that the IDF favors relinquishing the large majority of the Golan plateau, including most settlements, in return for peace with Syria - as reported in Friday's *Ha'aretz* - raises the question of who would have an interest in leaking such highly classified information.

The plan, which was reportedly a recommendation made to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin earlier this year, favors the IDF moving to a north-south line stretching from a western section of Mt. Hermon parallel to the Jordan River and the Kinneret. Apart from yielding all the Druse Arabs on the Heights, Israel would also concede most settlements, including Katzrin, the largest Jewish town.

Israel would hold on to a two-to-six-kilometer-wide band along the line, including the cliffs that overlook the Hula Valley. The map falls short of a Syrian demand for full withdrawal in return for peace.

The plan was reportedly presented earlier this year by Maj.

ANALYSIS

DAVID MAKOVSKY

Gen. Ilan Bibran before he became OC Central Command, and is believed to be based on a diplomatic contingency plan drafted in 1975 by IDF planner Abraham (Abraham) Tamir, known as the "Two Shoulders" plan.

The Tamir-Bibran plan appears to further strengthen the idea that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin favors full Golan withdrawal.

During a visit to Washington this summer, IDF Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak said he favored less-than-full withdrawal in return for peace, while Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Labor Party Knesset faction recently: "either we go down from the Golan or go down from peace."

This certainly does not mean to imply that either Barak or Peres leaked the highly classified plan: it remains unclear whether the latter has even seen it. However, now that it is out, the question is whether such a leak, timed to occur on the eve of Secretary of State Warren Christopher's visit here today, serves the interests of those who favor full withdrawal, like Peres, and apparently Rabin,

or those who favor something less than that, like Barak? Spokesmen for the army and Rabin declined comment on the *Ha'aretz* report.

Those who say the plan was leaked by individuals who favor less-than-full withdrawal have a straightforward case. It would be their way of reminding Rabin that should he be willing to yield the whole Golan, he would be exceeding what the IDF believes are prudent borders in return for peace with Syria.

However, the opposite argument can also be made: Rabin has already announced to MKs that withdrawal would have to be broader than what the IDF has recommended, so he will not feel constrained anyway.

Those favoring full withdrawal also believe the public should realize that even the security-minded military, against full withdrawal, favors relinquishing most of the plateau and evacuating most settlements. The IDF does not see these settlements as security assets.

According to this view, the internal debate over the security value of the Golan after a peace agreement is much narrower than the public realizes, and therefore the public should be prepared for the fact that full Golan withdrawal is on the way.

Syrian infiltrator caught by security forces

DAVID RUDGE

AN unarmed Syrian citizen who infiltrated Israeli territory via the Jordanian border yesterday morning was eventually tracked down and arrested by security forces on the outskirts of Beit She'an.

The young man, a resident of southern Syria, said he had fled his country to escape his debts. He said he was seeking political asylum in Israel.

At about 6 a.m. IDF soldiers discovered the infiltration some four kilometers south of the Sheikh Hussein Bridge, where a new crossing point between Israel and Jordan is under construction.

The alarm was raised and security forces with trackers began searching for the infiltrator, aided by helicopters. The whole region was sealed off as the searches continued.

(Continued on Page 2)

Judges: 17 years without a raise in our pay is an urgent matter

EVELYN GORDON

AFTER 17 years without a raise, the matter of their salaries has become urgent, the national association of judges told Justice Minister David Liba'i on Friday.

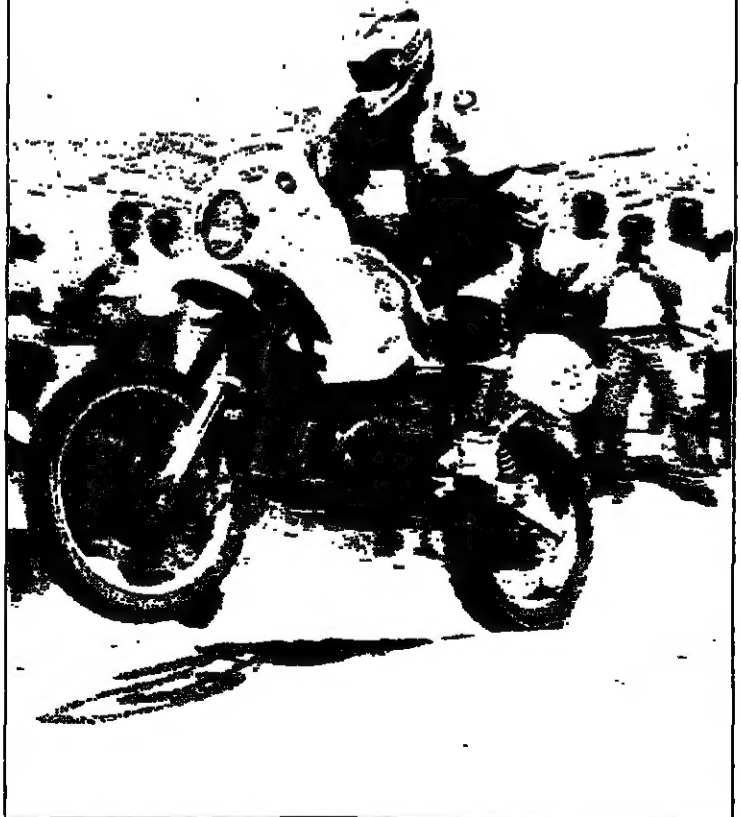
The judges asked Liba'i and Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar to request an urgent meeting with Finance Minister Abraham Shohat on the question of their salaries, saying the Treasury's proposed adjustments are not sufficient.

The judges do not get numerous benefits given most other civil ser-

vants, such as car allowance, clothing allowance, overtime, a sabbatical and extra pay for being on call for emergencies.

Currently, the judges said, they even receive less money than other legal experts employed in public service, such as legal advisors in government companies.

In many cases, they are dependent on their spouse working in order to make ends meet, they claimed. As a result, they said, young lawyers are not choosing to become judges.



One of the motorcyclists participating in the Pharaohs' Rally roars through the Sinai yesterday. Two of the three Israeli motorcyclists who disappeared on Thursday during the rally were found last night. Their disappearance was only noticed on Friday evening, when rescue teams set out to search for Aviv Kadishai, Eyal Yerushalmi, and Raz Heiman, who was still missing last night. The three apparently took wrong turns near the Gulf of Suez during the 4,200-km. drive through the desert. Israeli diplomatic officials took part in the search for the missing Israelis.

(Stein/Harari)

Attacker shot dead at Machpela Cave

Recent attacks may delay cave's opening

BORDER policemen guarding the entrance to the Machpela Cave shot and killed a man Friday after he threw acid in their faces and tried to stab them, the army said.

The policemen were slightly injured in the incident, the third of its kind in a week, which happened at 3 p.m., when settlers were in the area. The attacker was identified as Ghazi Haymouni, 24, from Hebron. He carried a Koran and extra knives. His name was on an army list of Hamas supporters, military sources said.

The attack came a day after renewed army confirmation that it planned to reopen the cave by the end of the month. It was closed after the massacre in the Ibrahim Mosque there on February 25.

Military sources said that as a result of the last three attacks — and other incidents which did not result in

JON IMMANUEL

casualties — the opening date may be delayed. The previous Friday, a soldier was stabbed outside the cave. Later in the week, a man tried to stab soldiers in downtown Hebron. In both cases soldiers shot the attackers dead.

Noam Arnon, a spokesman for Hebron settlers, said Friday that the latest incident showed that the cave should be opened immediately, since settlers praying outside the building were in greater danger than inside the building under guard.

Settlers tried to break into the cave yesterday but were turned back by the army. The army imposed a curfew in the area.

The IDF said that in Ramallah soldiers imposed a 5 a.m.-3 p.m. curfew indefinitely following disturbances yesterday protesting the arrest of

some 20 activists last week from nearby Bitunia.

The activists, described as Hamas supporters by military sources, were rounded up after weapons and inciteful material were found in the village.

Today, the ninth of the month, was declared a strike day by Fatah deputy chief Marwan Barghout in an announcement to Jerusalem's Arabic dailies. However, Ramallah and Hebron were exempted because of the curfew. The monthly strike, which commemorates the outbreak of the intifada, is no longer observed in Gaza and Jericho.

A strike called by Islamic Jihad on the sixth of the month is hardly observed and is now illegal, as are political rallies and the conveying of people by bus to political rallies without a permit, according to the Gaza police.



One of the border policemen injured by acid in the Machpela Cave attack on Friday receives treatment at Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem.

Battle for residence in Jerusalem comes out of dovecote

JON IMMANUEL

WHEN three Interior Ministry inspectors from Jerusalem ordered a Palestinian woman living near Bethlehem to tear down a dovecote on her roof, she turned the tables and sued the government for a coveted Jerusalem resident's permit.

Cecile Abu Saad, a cook at a Beit Jalla school, claimed that if her house is subject to the jurisdiction of Israel's Interior Ministry, then it must be in Jerusalem. And if her house is in Jerusalem, she must be a Jerusalem resident, and should be entitled to a residency permit and all the benefits deriving therefrom.

If she wins, she and her family would have the right to cross into Israel freely, work there and receive payments from the National Insurance Institute's social security payments when they are unemployed.

Her car mechanic, son George, a car mechanic who has no permit to cross the military roadblock into Jerusalem, at the entrance to Bethlehem, would be able to work for the first time in two years in one of dozens of garages in the Talpott neighborhood, just two kilometers away.

"I want freedom," she said, "and an Israeli ID card can give it to me."

Now the argument which began over a dovecote has reached a critical stage. The Jerusalem Magistrate's Court, which is hearing the case, has requested "a certificate from the foreign minister concerning the location of the structure, which would describe in the charge sheet whether it is in Israel or outside it."

Under Israeli law, the current borders of Jerusalem form the border between sovereign Israel and the administered territories. Abu Saad lives in a neighborhood of Beit Jalla called Bir Oona, part of which apparently falls within the municipal border as redrawn by Israel after the Six Day War.

But it is not completely clear where the exact border is. Some say it is a dirt road. Others say it is an invisible line near the dirt road.

The Interior Ministry claims that Abu Saad lives in Jerusalem, but has no rights there because she is an illegal resident. It maintains that 20 homes built in her neighborhood, including hers, "all date from after June 1967, and that there was only one animal husbandry there before."

Her lawyer, Menachem Blum, has filed Jerusalem residency for several families in disputed areas of post-1967 Jerusalem.

One problem is that Abu Saad says she has no documents, such as electricity or water bills, from before 1968. "At that time we had no electricity and water came from the well. But many people in the village know we have lived here since 1963," she says.

The elderly mukhtar of Beit Jalla, Hanna Atzet, and Mayor Farah Ajaj, both confirm this. Moreover, a neighbor, Mimi Kassam, received a Jerusalem ID 18 months ago.

Abu Saad's house is now situated between two dynamited craters, which will soon hold up pillars supporting a bridge that will be part of the new bridge-tunnel highway from Jerusalem to Gush Etzion.

Peres praises Shara interview; Netanyahu: Nothing has changed

SARAH HONIG and Itim

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres praised Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara for the interview he gave Israeli Television Friday night, saying it was a good and proper step and it was a shame it had not occurred sooner.

Speaking to Army Radio from Paris yesterday, Peres said, "From a psychological perspective, the interview by the Syrian foreign minister was an important and valuable step, even though all the problems between us and the Syrians have not been solved."

Peres revealed that it was the Americans' idea to have senior Syrian officials meet with Israeli reporters and give interviews to the Israeli media.

"I supported the American pressure on the Syrians to appear publicly before the Israeli media," he said.

"When the idea of an interview with the Syrian foreign minister on TV was raised, I supported it, and think that there should be more interviews, at even a higher level."

MK Ran Cohen of Meretz said the interview was "a step towards Syrian acceptance and recognition of Israel, and only doomsayers in both countries can doubt its contribution to peace."

Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu told Army Radio that the interview made it clear that nothing had changed regarding Syria's position on the Golan Heights.

The interview, "was, first and foremost, meant to carry favor with the US, in advance of [Secretary of State Warren] Christopher's return to his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, without making any concessions, and without succeeding in persuading that it intends to come to real peace with Israel," he said.

Tsomet, in an official party statement, said, "Syria's intention was and remains to get Israel to pull back to Lake Kinneret from where they can threaten the Galilee and put the security of the entire State of Israel in grave jeopardy."

Hizbullah attacks six SLA positions

DAVID RUDGE

HIZBULLAH gunmen launched long-range attacks on six South Lebanese Army positions inside the security zone early yesterday morning, prompting heavy exchanges in the region.

There were no casualties among IDF or SLA troops, although two Lebanese civilians were slightly wounded as a result of the shelling.

Meanwhile, UNIFIL intends to lodge a strong protest with the IDF over the firing of an anti-personnel cluster shell at a company headquarters of an Irish contingent during the fighting.

The Hizbullah attacks were launched around 4:30 a.m. against three SLA posts in Wadi Saluk, Bint Ja'bal and Ail Tahr hill range areas in the central sector, and a further three positions around Rehah in the east.

Hizbullah gunmen fired mortars, machine guns and RPG's at the positions in the central sector and mortars and anti-tank weapons at the posts around Rehah.

IDF and SLA gunners retaliated with artillery, tank, mortar and machine-gun fire, and at one stage, helicopter gunships joined the fray in the exchanges in the central sector.

Reports from Lebanon said a man was lightly wounded in the village of Majdal Salim, and a woman was hurt in Barasheet, both north of the zone, as a result of the shelling.

UNIFIL spokesman Timur Goksel said that during the exchanges there were 12 incidents of firing close to UN positions in the area of Barasheet and nearby villages.

Goksel said that in one of the cases a "Flechette" shell, filled with metal darts, hit the compound of an Irish company headquarters outside of Barasheet.

He said there were no injuries because the soldiers were already in bomb shelters. UN sources said that as far as they were aware, only the IDF had weapons capable of firing such shells.

"This is a very indiscriminate weapon and from the pattern of firing it appears to have been fired directly at the Irish position. We intend to lodge a strong protest with the IDF over this matter," said Goksel.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Labor MK calls for PM to head 'aliya cabinet'
Labor MK Ra'anan Cohen has asked Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to immediately take the helm of the "aliya cabinet," so as to reduce the anger and shame felt by immigrants following Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir's call for "selective aliya."

Such a move would demonstrate that the government rejects Namir's statements.

Cohen also called for party Secretary-General Nissan Zivili to hold an urgent session of the party's institutions, during which the party would declare its support for totally unrestricted immigration from all parts of the world.

Terrorist caught in Gaza
Security forces on Friday apprehended an 18-year-old Khan Yunis resident wanted for involvement in the murder of Yossi Zamandi of Mitzpeh Yotzo.

Rami Baravani, a DFLP member, was caught as he tried to pass through an IDF roadblock near Kfar Darom in the Gaza Strip. He later admitted to interrogators that he had murdered Zamandi together with another Gaza resident.

In March, Zamandi was found strangled and stabbed to death in his home, near Gadera. Terrorists had left a note at the site claiming responsibility for the murder in revenge for the killing of a Gaza man.

Arafat associate Khaled Hassan dies at 66
RABAT (AP) — Khaled Hassan, a close associate of PLO leader Yasser Arafat and a founding member of the PLO's Fatah movement, has died, the PLO office here said yesterday. He was 66.

Hassan, who spent most of his time in Morocco, died Friday after a lengthy illness, the PLO office said.

Known also by his nom de guerre of Abu Said.

INFILTRATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

The infiltrator apparently made his way around Kibbutz Kfar Ruppin, continued towards Kibbutz Maoz Haim and from there to the regional industrial area near Beit She'an itself.

En route, he apparently found a pair of old shoes which he exchanged for the ones he was wearing, making the trackers' task even more difficult.

He was eventually discovered hiding in a vacant caravan at the industrial site, where he surrendered to police and Border Police. He told them he was 24 years old and that he had only married a few months ago, but had run up debts and was seeking political asylum in Israel.

"We brought in large forces of police and Border Police, as well as the IDF and we closed off the region until the man was found and caught," said Supt. Tal Yitzhaki, commander of the Border Police in the region.

Beit She'an Valley regional council head Yigal Shabar said the incident had underlined the need for continued alertness and security, despite the fact that the border between Jordan and Israel was being turned into a "peace border."

Jon Immanuel contributed to this report

SHARA

(Continued from Page 1)

be able to preside over its opening as expected, the US official said.

Christopher announced yesterday, just before his departure, that he would also visit Kuwait during the trip to express solidarity with the emirate.

The official also cautioned against dramatic breakthroughs during this visit, citing the still-unbridged gaps between the Israeli and Syrian positions on any of the four "core issues" — withdrawal, the nature of peace, the linkage between the two, and security arrangements.

"There is no agreement on any of the components of a deal," he said. "We are not on the brink of a deal, but we are in a process."

Asked whether Assad might bring his case to Israel directly, as

232 fires reported across the country

UNSEASONABLY warm weather fueled the 232 forest and brush fires which broke out throughout the country over the weekend, Fire Commissioner Shlomo Cohen said last night.

The fires occurred in open, mostly agricultural areas in the Sharon, Ashkelon, Western Galilee, Hadera, and Jezreel Valley, causing much damage but no injuries.

Firefighters battled for more than three hours to bring a blaze under control south of Beit She-mesh on Friday. Some 300 dunams of forest were destroyed in the fire.

Another fire near Shlomi in the Galilee covered some 40 dunams. Firefighters were alerted to handle 10 fires in the region.

Cohen said that most of the fires were caused by negligence and violation of fire safety regulations. The warm weather caused the fires to spread more quickly than usual, he said.

Arson is suspected as the cause of the fires in the Sharon area, where fires broke out in several places. The most hard-hit areas were Tel Moud, Kibbutz Mithmoret, Hod Hasharon, Herzliya, and the area surrounding the Ramat Hasharon junction.

(Itim)

Golan residents blast Shara's speech, warn of 'more surprises'

DAVID RUDGE

THE Golan Residents Committee is planning further "surprise moves" in the battle to keep the region under Israeli rule. The *Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

Uri Heitner, one of the Golan hunger strikers and spokesman for the committee, said they were determined to build on the successes of the fast which drew nearly 250,000 well-wishers to the Golan.

"We have several plans which we are keeping secret for the time being as we did before we began the hunger strike, but which are going to be implemented in the near future," said Heitner.

He blasted the remarks made by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara in an exclusive television interview with Channel One's Arab af-

fairs reporter Ehud Ya'ari.

"Shara lied when he said Syria had never fired at civilian settlements. During the 19 years they were on the Golan, the Syrians fired again and again at settlements, especially kibbutzim such as Tel Katzir, Dafnia, Dan and others. Tel Katzir and Gadot were two of the worst hit and suffered the most," said Heitner. "He simply twisted historical facts in order to substantiate and strengthen Syria's demands."

"The government is making a great mistake in its willingness to give away the Golan, because I am sure that we could reach a peace agreement with Syria which would keep the region in our hands."

"I would like to see the time when our foreign minister would be able to speak freely to the Syrian people via Damascus television and say that Israel can't give up the Golan because the Israeli people would see that as a surrender."

"What worries us is that it appears from Shara's speech that the government is prepared to withdraw from all of the Golan and the only question now is the timing," said Heitner.

He maintained that the majority of the public, after the freshness of Shara's television appearance had worn off, would analyze the Syrian foreign minister's remarks. "I'm sure that at the end, his speech will serve to strengthen the feeling, supported by opinion polls, that Israel cannot afford to give the Golan to Syria."

Nini sings for the pope

SINGER Achinoam Nini sang the Ave Maria to a healthy-looking Pope John Paul and tens of thousands of people in St. Peter's Square yesterday as part of week-end celebrations to cap the Church's Year of the Family.

The pontiff said that the year has revealed many dangers which threaten the core of society. (AP)

Haifa woman dies in car accident; 439 have died on roads this year

BAHIA Mugarbi, 28, of Haifa was killed Friday night and the driver of the car she was traveling in was lightly injured when their vehicle slammed into a parked semitrailer near Nesher.

The car burst into flames from the impact. Police launched an investigation of the accident.

In Holon yesterday, an 18-year-old man was stabbed by another motorist during an argument over how one of them was driving. Police later arrested the attacker, also 18, after receiving a description from the victim, who was only lightly wounded.

Nine people were killed this past week in accidents on the roads, and another 43 were seriously injured. No pedestrians were among those killed. Police this week revoked the licenses of 242 drivers who were guilty of serious traffic offenses. Tel Aviv police revoked the licenses of 23 drivers Friday night, some for speeding and others for other serious offenses. One of them was caught driving 130 kph on a street where speed limit is 70 kph.

Since the beginning of January, 439 people have been killed on the nation's roads. (Itim)

נפלה עטרת ראשנו
In deep pain and sorrow we announce the passing of our dear husband, father and grandfather
ה'ר"צ זכריה ברגר ז"ל
MICHAEL Z. BERGER ז"ל
of Jerusalem and Lawrence.
The ז"ל will arrive today, Sunday, October 9, 1994 on El Al 008 from New York, expected time of arrival 14.45.
The funeral will take place 2 hours after arrival, at Sanhedria.
Mrs. Sali Berger
Berger, Bryskman
and Gershinsky Families.
Shiva at 16 Ahad Ha'am St. Jerusalem

ברוך דיין האמת
To the Berger, Bryskman, and Gershinsky families, we share in your grief on the untimely passing of
Mr. MICHAEL BERGER, ז"ל
a dear friend and supporter of our shul.
The Board and Members of
Beit Haknesset Shimon Hatzadik,
Old Katamon, Jerusalem
המקום ינחם אתכם בתוך שאר אבלי ציון וירושלים

To Edna Azrieli
Our sincerest condolences on the passing of your
Father
The Management and Staff of
The Jerusalem Post

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of
DAVE (Kurt) ROTHCHILD
His daughter: Edna Azrieli
His sisters: Chana Harel
Liesl Wilson, London
His son-in-law and grandsons:
Moulli, Eran and Amir

CORRECTIONS

The name of the Knesset member who failed to show up on Thursday for police questioning is Meir Sheerit (Likud) and not as published in Friday's *Jerusalem Post*.

In Friday's report about the Gallup poll on the Golan withdrawal, the name of the poll's co-sponsor, Independent Media Review and Analysis (IMRA), was omitted. The *Jerusalem Post* regrets the error.

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Trouble at home, Saddam takes on the world

ANALYSIS
JEROME SOCOLOVSKY

WHEN the going at home gets tough, Saddam Hussein likes to take on the world.

Once again, he is testing the nerves of a US president and other world leaders as he has done repeatedly since he invaded Kuwait in 1990. In Iraq, the economy is suffocating, crime is widespread and the military appears restive.

These woes — the result of four years of UN sanctions — plus a reported coup attempt are signs that Saddam's vise-like grip on power may be slipping. He has responded with harsh measures that include slicing off the hands of criminals and the ears of army deserters.

"This is a very interesting repeat (of the circumstances) of the first invasion of Kuwait. He felt then there was domestic pressure," Amatzia Baram of the

Washington-based Woodrow Wilson Center, an international affairs research center, told the *Guardian* newspaper of London in yesterday's editions.

In recent days, Saddam sent an estimated 20,000 to join 40,000 already deployed on the border with Kuwait, whose sovereignty he still refuses to recognize. His spokesmen denied he has any plans to repeat the Aug. 2, 1990 invasion.

In response, President Clinton dispatched an aircraft carrier and supply ships to the Gulf and warned Saddam not to commit "the mistakes of the past."

Iraqi troops occupied Kuwait for seven months before they were driven out by US-led multinational coalition. Since then, a UN blockade of nearly all trade has deprived Baghdad of its main

source of foreign revenue: oil exports.

Saddam is desperate for an end to the embargo. He has invited foreign oil companies to negotiate provisional contracts on attractive terms and complied with at least one UN resolution by allowing international inspectors to dismantle his weapons of mass destruction and monitor Iraq's weapons programs.

However, Saddam remains intransigent on other UN resolutions, including payment of war reparations, recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and halting persecution of his own people.

The embargo has sent Iraq's annual inflation rate soaring up-

wards of 1,000 percent, deprived industry of crucial parts and subjected the average Iraqi household to severe shortages of almost every basic necessity.

Earlier this month, Baghdad reportedly halved the monthly rations for rice, sugar, cooking oil and flour.

The deprivation has reportedly spawned an unprecedented wave of dog-eat-dog criminality. Members of Saddam's Tikriti clan have taken part by killing owners of lucrative enterprises they want for themselves, according to Iraqi dissident sources quoted in *Middle East International* magazine.

On top of these troubles is the question of how much of his coun-

try — including the 400,000-strong military — Saddam really controls.

The London-based Al-Sabah Al-Awsat daily has reported an estimated 500 soldiers are deserting every month, quoting Iraqi Defense Ministry sources.

Saad Jabr, chairman of the London-based Free Iraq Council, a grouping of exiled Iraqi intelligentsia, said the troop movements follow the quashing of a rebellion in the armed forces aimed at toppling Saddam.

Saddam has certainly lost control of a large chunk of northern Iraq which has effectively become an independent Kurdish state of 3 million people.

The Kurdish "safe haven" was set up in the north after the Gulf War and is protected by US, British and French warplanes and UN guards.

In the south, the Shiite Moslems, who make up more than half of Iraq's 18 million people, still resist his rule and are nominally protected by the Gulf War allies, who control thousands of square kilometers of Iraqi airspace.

Still, there's no evidence of an imminent demise of the ruling clique led by Saddam, who has survived numerous coup attempts since becoming president in a bloody 1979 putsch.

"They've seemed to muddle through for a long time, so I don't see why they can't muddle through for a while longer," Col. Andrew Duncan of the International Institute for Strategic Studies said in a telephone interview from London.

The writer, an AP correspondent since 1990, covers the Middle East and is based in Nicosia.

Sarajevo airlift suspended again

SARAJEVO (AP) — The humanitarian aid airlift into Sarajevo was suspended yesterday, a day after gunfire hit two UN planes at the airport.

In the city center, one person was killed and 11 were wounded in intense sniper fire, as UN efforts to keep tensions from rising appeared to be unraveling. Victims accused peacekeepers nearby of failing to help.

Later, five artillery rounds landed in the Serb-held town of Ujjas, just north of Sarajevo, and two children were killed, said UN spokesman Maj. Herve Gourmelon.

Peacekeepers were trying to convince the Serbs not to retaliate. The airlift is vital to Sarajevo's survival as it provides about 80 percent of the city's food. UN officials said a winter stockpile of food has already been exhausted, and they hoped to resume the airlift today.

UN officials reached agreement with both warring sides yesterday on security at the airport, Gourmelon said. Details were not known, but such agreements have in the past facilitated the reopening of the airport.

UN spokesman Maj. Koos Sol said it appeared Bosnian government troops fired at one plane Friday and Bosnian Serbs at the other. There were no injuries.

The airlift was only resumed Friday after a two-week suspension. Planes brought in 100 tons of food or a half-day supply for the city's 660,000 residents, said Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Angered over a NATO air strike on one of their tanks Sept. 22, Serb troops had blocked UN movements and kept the Sarajevo airport closed with veiled threats to shoot at planes.

On Friday, Bosnian Serbs refused to give clearance for a convoy carrying nearly 100 tons of food to Sarajevo. The last food convoy to reach the Bosnian capital arrived the day of the air strike.

"This is a grim start to winter season in Sarajevo," Kessler said in Zagreb, Croatia. "Sarajevo has exhausted a winter stockpile of food that the UNHCR began to build up."

Kris Janowski, a UNHCR spokesman in Sarajevo, said there were only enough rations in the city for three days.

On Mount Igman, southwest of Sarajevo, peacekeepers cleared more than 500 Bosnian government soldiers out of a demilitarized zone near where 20 Serbs were killed in a commando raid.

Rwanda refugee death toll rises

KIBEHO, Rwanda (AP) — Every day, families carry their dead into the hills to bury them far from the gaze of others. Only misery lives on here, three months after the end of Rwanda's civil war.

Doctors say about 35 people, mostly children, are dying every day in this wretched camp of 68,000, mainly from diseases caused by overcrowding and bad sanitation.

The toll could be far higher, said Maj. Alastair Nicol, a British military doctor working with UN peacekeepers here.

"We don't know exactly. A lot of die in their huts and we never see them. People just go out and bury them in the hills," Nicol said.

While most deaths are from dysentery and malaria, a new killer is stalking the camp — meningitis.

The bacterial disease attacks the brain and spinal cord and is also spread by overcrowding.

Nicol said at least 10 cases of meningitis have been recorded in Kibeho in the past two weeks, enough to fall within the World Health Organization definition of an epidemic.

It's not clear how many people have died from meningitis, but the peacekeepers hope to inoculate an estimated 27,000 children aged between 6 months and 15 years who live in Kibeho.



Haitians demonstrate gleefully in the streets of Port-au-Prince on Friday as the parliament debates granting an amnesty for the country's military rulers. The demonstration was one of several held on Friday to celebrate the impending return of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Haitian senate approves amnesty law

ANDREW DOWNIE
PORT-AU-PRINCE

THE Haitian Senate has given final approval Friday to a law allowing ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to grant amnesty to leaders of the 1991 military coup, while thousands of boisterous marchers called for the officers who toppled him to stand down immediately.

The amnesty bill must now be signed by Aristide, who is then to issue a decree with specific amnesty terms to pardon Lieutenant-General Raoul Cedras and other coup leaders for crimes committed over the last 36 months.

But the ranking US Army general in Haiti said if Cedras did not resign as promised by October 15, they would forcibly remove him from the commander in chief's position.

"I know that he (Cedras) understands that as of the 15th he's out of here, and we'll be the ones to push him out if he doesn't leave voluntarily," Lieutenant-General Hugh Shelton said.

Cedras and other military leaders had demanded amnesty before they would relinquish power. The Chamber of Deputies approved

the amnesty bill late Thursday.

Senior administration officials in a delegation led by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot welcomed the Senate's action, but said it was up to Aristide to decide how and when to implement it.

"Our position is it's up to him (Aristide)," an official said.

He also suggested Cedras may be permitted to remain in power until just before Aristide's return to avoid the dangers of a power vacuum which some Haitian business leaders have feared.

"We are in a strange kind of governmental limbo here," he said. "What we're interested in here... is that the transition and the restoration be as smooth and orderly and as peaceful as possible. That might mean sticking with the timetable no matter what the parliamentary

action."

Under a US-brokered accord signed last month, Cedras is to step down as commander of Haiti's armed forces by October 15, allowing Aristide to reassume the presidency he held for only seven months. The exiled leader has vowed to return by the end of this week.

Talbot's delegation also met Haitian democratic political leaders, Parliament members and private-sector representatives.

As Haiti's Senate debated, thousands of Haitians took to the streets calling on Cedras to leave.

The peaceful but jubilant crowd of several thousand marched back and forth past the presidential palace and Haitian military headquarters, symbols of three years of oppression and fear, in the most peaceful demonstration by Aristide supporters since the army toppled him in September 1991.

In downtown Port-au-Prince, despite inciteful hauled against the often-fearful military, Haitian soldiers stood by passively as throngs surged past the presidential palace, army headquarters and other key buildings. (Reuters)

Minister keeps up pressure on Italian graft-busters

ROME (Reuters) — Defense Minister Cesare Previti yesterday branded as "madness" a probe into a television channel partly owned by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi in further tension with Italy's graft-busters.

Previti, who is also Berlusconi's lawyer, accused Milan's "Clean Hands" anti-corruption magistrates of trying to justify their living with the probe into the Telepiu pay television channel in which the media tycoon holds a stake.

"The Telepiu investigation is madness," Previti told *La Stampa* newspaper in comments which kept up the government's war of words with the Milan anti-corruption judges.

The Telepiu probe further upset Italy's volatile political arena this week when Milan Prosecutor General Francesco Saverio Borrelli hinted it could touch Berlusconi himself.

The cabinet filed a complaint accusing Borrelli of trying to undermine the government.

Previti's comments were published the day after police raided the headquarters of Berlusconi's Fininvest media company as part

of the probe into alleged irregularities at Telepiu.

"What offence has been committed? Who is to be charged? Where are the bribes? No-one knows," he said.

He accused the Milan judges, whose probes have turned them into national heroes, of having little better to do.

The conservative media tycoon's supporters have accused the judges of trying to discredit Berlusconi for political motives.

"There are 100 searches, 20 or 30 witnesses are interrogated in the search for an offence, so that

corruption can be proven," Previti said.

Previti said the "Clean Hands" investigators who unleashed Italy's political revolution two years ago with their exposure of widespread corruption had run out of things to investigate.

"Clean Hands has exhausted its role and is now over," Previti said. "But it is grinding on under its own inertia and is causing great damage," he added.

The Telepiu inquiry focuses on bribes alleged to have been paid to finance police ordered in to investigate ownership.

Clinton urges Americans to invest in South Africa

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Clinton, taking to the airwaves with Nelson Mandela, said yesterday that a flourishing South Africa is in the US interest and urged Americans to invest in the country.

"The kind of peaceful development we're seeing in South Africa will inspire progress all around the world," Clinton said in his weekly radio address in which he shared the microphone with Mandela in tribute to the black South African leader.

"A flourishing South Africa, involved in the rest of the world, is in our interest," Clinton said in the address, which was taped shortly before Mandela's departure yesterday.

Mandela completed a weeklong US visit, his first since becoming South Africa's first black president in historic elections last spring. He has been trying to generate investment interest in his country's struggling economy.

Earlier this week, Clinton said he was adding \$180 million to a \$600 million aid package for the region.

"And I want to encourage all of our citizens, and especially our businesses, to accept the president's invitation to invest, to build in his country, to visit his country," Clinton told his radio listeners.

Mandela, who addressed Congress and the United Nations General Assembly during his US visit, said business leaders have responded positively to his appeal for investment.

"We must do all we can to help civil societies free themselves from the shackles of repression, to sustain their fragile democracies and to defeat the forces of destruction that threaten all of us," Clinton said.

"They agree, as I am convinced all Americans will too, that now is the time to set up companies in South Africa and help create jobs," he said. "The survival of democracy in our country relies a great deal on increased investments and trade."

Since his election, the one-time revolutionary leader, who spent 27 years in a South African prison until 1990, has gone out of his way to promote an image of stability and market-friendly policies in a bid to attract both the foreign and domestic investment needed to help rebuild from the ravages of apartheid.

At least 40 percent of South Africa's active work force is unable to find a job in the formal sector of the economy, which last year emerged from its worst recession this century.

Moody's Investors Service rated South Africa's foreign currency debt investment-grade while the other major agency, Standard and Poor's Corp., assigned the country a speculative-grade rating.

Clinton also compared South Africa's emergence from apartheid with his own policy of forcing the removal of Haiti's military leaders and the restoration of its exiled elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"We must do all we can to help civil societies free themselves from the shackles of repression, to sustain their fragile democracies and to defeat the forces of destruction that threaten all of us," Clinton said.

17 killed in Indian language war

BANGALORE (Reuters) — Urdu-language broadcasts were suspended in the southern Indian state of Karnataka yesterday in an attempt to end a frenzy of communal violence in which at least 17 people were killed.

State Chief Minister Veerappa Moily said Urdu broadcasts on state-owned Doordarshan television would resume when a slot was found that did not disrupt programmes in the local Kannada language.

Moily was speaking at a news conference in Bangalore, the state capital and centre of India's computer industry, after meeting political and religious leaders to discuss ways to halt two days of bloodshed.

Police said a round-the-clock curfew remained in force on parts of the old city of Bangalore where most of the clashes took place.

The trouble began when Moslems attending Friday prayers hurled stones at a Hindu rally protesting against the newly-intro-

duced news broadcasts in Urdu, a mix of Persian and Hindi which is spoken by India's 160 million Moslems.

It is also the official language of Pakistan, which has fought three wars with India since independence in 1947.

Moily said the death toll reached 17 after fresh sporadic mob violence pitting Hindus against Moslems and both groups against paramilitary police trying to keep them apart.

Eight people were killed on Friday, seven died in hospital overnight from their wounds and two more were killed on yesterday, he said.

One was killed by a police bullet and the other was stabbed to death as mobs defied curfews and police orders to shoot on sight.

Senior police officers said that, despite paramilitary reinforcements from other cities, they had feared the violence would get so bad the army would have to be called in.

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Space radar creating 'stereo' maps of Earth

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Space shuttle Endeavour soared over western Australia yesterday to create incredibly detailed maps that might one day allow scientists to predict such events as earthquakes or volcano eruptions.

To accomplish this, NASA is attempting for the first time to direct the shuttle over the exact same spot on two days.

Thus Endeavour's powerful radar can scan the same areas from slightly different angles, enabling experts to detect terrain changes about the width of a finger.

"Imagine if we could globally monitor earthquake faults prior to the eruption of earthquakes and see very minute changes in those earthquake faults, or if we could look at volcanoes as the domes start to expand," astronaut-physicist Peter "Jeff" Wisoff said.

"This might lead to some type of early-warning system for population centers that are nearby those earthquake faults or volcanoes."

The flying precision required to duplicate orbits is harder than it sounds — there are no road markers in space, only ground radar and satellite data. NASA said repeat passes must be within 250 meters of each other, and ideally much closer.

Resulting "stereo" images will yield topographic maps of unprecedented quality and allow scientists to detect changes in the Earth's surface as small as 1.5 centimeters, said NASA project manager Mike Sander.



A Swiss police officer, standing in front of one of the destroyed chalets in Les Granges, Switzerland, displays two bottles containing unidentified substances, thought to be drugs. Twenty-five people died in the suspected mass suicide of the cult of 'The Order of the Solar Temple'.

Swiss order arrest of death cult leaders

CLARE NULLIS
LAUSANNE

ARREST warrants were issued yesterday for two leaders of a doomsday cult. Many of the 53 sect members who died in Switzerland and Canada may have been murdered.

The issuing of warrants by the Swiss is the strongest indication yet that authorities believe the two leaders are still alive.

Warrants for Luc Joutet and Joe di Membro, also identified by authorities as Joseph di Mambro, said they were wanted on suspicion of arson and premeditated homicide. The warrants were initially only for Switzerland and were not international, law enforcement sources said.

Joutet and di Mambro, known as the "Dictator" to his followers, visited their chalet hours before elaborately rigged bombs set off fires in it and other buildings asso-

ciated with the cult, an investigator said Friday.

While little has been disclosed about di Mambro by Swiss authorities, news media have begun describing him as the mastermind of the cult.

Joutet, a Belgian doctor and leader of the mysterious Order of the Solar Temple, and di Mambro had a locksmith let them into the chalet about 4 p.m. Tuesday, investigating judge Jean-Pascal Jaquet told Swiss radio.

The chalet was one of three that started burning about 3:30 a.m. the following morning, hours after fire destroyed a farmhouse and barn elsewhere in Switzerland.

A 70-year-old French-Canadi-

an, di Mambro is co-owner with Joutet of a luxurious complex in Canada burned hours before the fires in Switzerland. The fire was started by a mechanism similar to the ones used in Switzerland, officials said.

Canadian authorities said they were sure that a baby and two adults found Thursday in the building north of Montreal were murdered because they had stab wounds. The infant's body was found behind a water heater.

Police Constable Michel Brunet said the woman was British, the man Swiss and their baby was 3 months old.

Police said they think two charred bodies discovered earlier

were those of adults who committed suicide. Some 48 people died in two locations in Switzerland.

Geneva police have seized bank documents and lists in several houses and apartments of people associated with the cult, said spokesman Gerard Maury. He said police had also given protection for two days after the fires to a cult member who feared reprisals.

Documents showed that several cult members had been involved in a dispute with the cult's leaders over money, Piller said.

Swiss television speculated that Joutet and di Mambro made the deaths look like a mass suicide to quash revolt.

Investigating judge Andre Piller said 20 victims had bullet wounds in their heads and evidence indicates they could not have shot themselves. (AP)

Vietnam floods kill 172 people, threaten 230,000

HANOI (AP) — Floods in Vietnam's biggest rice-growing region have killed 172 people, mostly children, and driven a million people from their homes, a government official said yesterday.

About 230,000 of the flood victims lack food supplies and are in danger of starvation, said the official from the Central Committee for Storm and Flood Control in Ho Chi Minh City. He spoke by telephone on condition of anonymity.

Heavy seasonal rains have sent the Mekong River and its tributaries spilling over their banks in an area of southern Vietnam known as the Plain of Reeds. The floods began in late June, but the full scope of the disaster has only emerged in the past few days.

The Vietnam Red Cross appealed for \$1.1 million in international aid to buy rice, milk, medicine and other emergency supplies.

The floods have wiped out thousands of hectares of rice and other crops in the three worst-hit provinces near the Cambodian border, the official said.

Meanwhile, on the Kuril Islands, rescue workers searching the rubble of a military hospital that collapsed during this week's deadly Pacific earthquake discovered nine bodies Friday, a relief official said.

By the time rescue workers could reach the remote islands, there wasn't much they could do for many victims of Tuesday's 8.2-magnitude earthquake, the strongest in the world this year. But the damage they found was less severe

than had been feared. The quake produced waves up to 3 meters high that slammed into houses, inundated coastal areas, sank 5-ton fishing boats and tossed others onto land.

Original reports had said as many as 85 percent of structures had collapsed on Kunashir Island, one of the chain's three main islands. Some wooden houses on the island of 5,000 people were destroyed, their walls and roofs flattened to the ground.

But a plane flight over the island revealed that most of its larger buildings — Soviet-style 1950s concrete structures arranged in neat rows — were still standing intact. The formerly Japanese islands have been occupied by the Soviet Union, and later Russia, since World War II.

Because of confusion over casualty counting, the exact number of dead is not known, but is apparently somewhere between 10 and 20.

Dozens of aftershocks rocked the island chain as rescue workers struggled with the heavy rubble from the hospital on Kunashir Island. Seismologists predicted the aftershocks would go on for days.

President Boris Yeltsin, in a condolence statement, said at least 10 people had died on the southern Kurils, which stretch between Japan's Hokkaido Island and Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula.

In northern Japan, 331 people were injured in the quake. 291 homes and buildings were destroyed or damaged and 288 homes and buildings were flooded, Japanese police said Friday.

Ex-king Michael condemns Romanian injustice

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Michael of Romania, the former king thrown out of the country on Friday, yesterday said Romania was still suffering the legacy of a "dark power of communism."

In a speech read on his behalf to a gathering of monarchists, the 72-year-old ex-king said: "My not being with you today is an argument that the injustice done to the Romanians continues today to be strong."

President Ion Iliescu acted quickly to block Michael entering the country, avoiding any repeat of huge pro-monarchy rallies when he was allowed back in 1992 — his first official visit since the communists sent him into exile in 1947.

Barely an hour after his Air France flight from Paris touched down, Michael was back on board and on his way out again.

"Veni, vidi, vici... (I came, I saw, I lost)" read the lead headline in yesterday's pro-government *Cronica Romana*.

Adevartul newspaper, which usually takes a pro-republican

line, said Michael's attempt to enter was "an embarrassing and useless demarche" and said he had been badly advised.

The government, which considers Michael a foreign commoner who threatens a republican constitution adopted after the 1989 overthrow of Stalinist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, was well prepared to get him quickly out of the country. In 1990 he managed to get in for a few days before being thrown out.

This time a Russian-built Tupolev of the state airline Tarom was waiting, engines running, to fly him back to his exile home in Switzerland. Michael refused to board the Tupolev.

"Don't be worried, I will come back," he told friends before disappearing back into the Air France jet bound for Paris.

His supporters saw the fiasco at the airport as victory for Michael, whom they see as a beacon in a country still run by members of the former communist elite who have retained power in two elections since the revolution.

Tourists to Britain: Politeness is in the eye of the beholder

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's Polite Society celebrated "National Courtesy Day" on Friday in the hope of improving British manners and returning courtesy to daily life.

But foreign visitors said that as far as they were concerned British manners were fine, and things were much worse back home.

"We are simply asking people to be a bit more courteous and considerate," said Ian Gregory, a founder member of the group formed in 1986 and now with 1,200 members.

Gregory said he agreed with Prime Minister John Major when he declared last month that Britain was in the grip of a "yob culture" of foul-

mouthed hooligans and called for a national effort to return to a more civilized society.

But foreign tourists disagreed, saying the British reputation for courtesy and old-style manners was well-deserved.

"British people are much more polite than Norwegians," said graphic designer Torunn Holm from Oslo. "We were lost in the tube (underground railway) and a man came to help us. That's not normal in Norway. People don't offer to help there."

Two young American women, airline employees at New York's Kennedy airport, said they thought Britons were very polite.

"We work in Kennedy. That's the rudest place in the world," said one of them, Annemarie Laidlaw.

Greek businessman Christos Tsakiris agreed that Britons were courteous but cast doubt on their motives. "I think they are very polite but not because they believe in it from the heart — just because it is their duty," he said.

Gregory said there was ample evidence to show Britons were becoming less courteous.

"People are so surly and unpleasant, particularly drivers," he said, although he put some of the blame on modern technology's effect on personal relationships.

John Major's older brother can only tell tales of innocence

ROBERT WOODWARD
LONDON

THE two brothers left school without formal qualifications, desperate to earn money to help their family out of financial difficulties.

The elder brother, Terry, dedicated most of his life to making garden ornaments — gnomes, bird-baths and the like.

John, the younger one, became the British prime minister.

In his autobiography *Major*, Terry Major-Ball admits he is as amazed as anyone that the second son of a former music hall star

has governed Britain for the past four years.

Speaking of the day John took over from Margaret Thatcher, Terry writes: "I had wanted John to win and expected him to, but I could still hardly believe that my brother — young John whom I used to push in his pram — was already prime minister."

The young John Major that Terry describes differs little from the leader Britain knows only too well — down-to-earth, unexcitable and rather unexciting.

Terry, whose double-barrelled name is a combination of his father's real and stage names, has many stories to tell of John, but none are likely to make headlines in the tabloid press.

Life in the Major family, ensconced in the southern suburbs of London, appears to have been lily-white in its blamelessness. The Majors were typical of most Britons, doing their best to make a decent life amid the privations of post-war London.

A night out consisted of a visit to the cinema, holding hands with your date and taking the last bus home. A young man fell in love only once in his life, and married that woman.

When John began moving among political giants as foreign minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister), his attitudes did not change.

Terry tells of having supper in the Chancellor's Downing Street residence with John and his wife Norma on the night before John became prime minister.

A tumultuous leadership challenge had ousted Thatcher. The nation held its breath, history was in the air. Time for champagne, dancing on the tables? Not a bit of it.

Terry, 11 years the senior, gave John's chauffeur money to go to a take-away food store. "I ordered

some chips for myself, and John and I ate together in the kitchen," Terry writes.

"John becoming prime minister was obviously not going to affect our relationship," Terry writes. "He was pleased but not exactly jumping up and down, or over-excited."

The book, published in September, has been pored over by journalists looking for skeletons-in-the-family-cupboard. Disappointment at the lack of any "dirt" led some to turn on Terry, sneeringly accusing him of naivety verging on buffoonery.

Others noted that the book's simple and sometimes overblown prose style resembled the fictional *Secret Diary of John Major* aged 47, 34 in the satirical magazine *Private Eye*.

The most cynical mooted the possibility that the book was a hoax designed to lead the media pack up the garden path.

"The more one perseveres with this charming, artless apologia, the more one suspects that Terry Major-Ball is a fictional character and that the whole thing is a brilliant spoof," said a reviewer in the *Observer* newspaper.

But those who know him say Terry Major-Ball is as he writes, a nice man from another era. He cannot swim, has never owned a car and until 1993 had never been abroad on holiday.

This correspondent, asking around for Terry's telephone number, approached a reporter on the *Sun* newspaper, renowned for its tough approach to journalism. He handed it over only when I pledged I would not dream of angering or upsetting Major-Ball.

He is far removed from Billy Carter, whose exploits dogged former US president Jimmy Carter through his term in office. Loyalty and the importance of family ties are the cornerstones of both John and Terry's lives, Terry says.

What is clear from the book is

that "young John" would not have got where he is today without the financial sacrifices and moral support of Terry and their sister Pat.

When Major's Garden Ornaments, set up by their father, was threatened with collapse, the family moved into a two-room flat with one gas cooker and a shared bathroom. Terry worked long hours to pay the rent and keep his schoolkid brother in clothes.

John left school on his 16th birthday and helped Terry in the business while working for his formal qualifications. Soon he was working for a bank and then entered mainstream politics as a Conservative local councillor in 1968.

While John's meteoric rise to the highest political office in Britain is the sole reason Terry wrote his book, his own simple life leaves a greater impression on the reader.

"John is not the hero. Terry is says satirist John Wells. 'Terry is the rock on which the prime minister was built.' (Reuters)

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Sat. 30.10.94, 8.30 p.m. Haifa and Series A & B

Two Men in a Boat (Voyage Up the River)



ISRAEL POLICE
National Headquarters
Investigations Branch
Missing Persons Bureau



The Israel Police requests the help of the public in identifying the body of an unknown male, found on September 24, 1994, in Wolfson Park, Derech Hashalom, Tel Aviv.

Description:
About 40-50 years old, height 164 cm., thin build, brown hair and brown eyes.

Tattoo of a naked woman with the initials C.G. on left arm. Two fingers of right hand partly amputated.

He was wearing beige trousers, shorts and a purple belt with a bronze buckle decorated with crosses.

Anyone with information that could help in the identification of the body is requested to call 03-394444, 02-309344, or any police station.

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EL SINGS

The age of CD-ROM is upon us

ON LINE

DANIEL BAUM

COMPUTER luxuries become necessities with astounding speed.

Whereas a few years ago it was commonplace to buy a computer without a hard disk, such a system would be unthinkable nowadays. Also undergoing the same process is the CD-ROM.

I installed a CD-ROM in my computer a few weeks ago, and it has become as indispensable as the hard disk. It is truly a device of limitless potential.

A CD-ROM, for the uninitiated, is simply a compact disk player that is installed in a computer. It can be internal, fitting into a 5.4-inch disk drive bay, or external, where they connect either to the computer's parallel port or to an industry-standard computer interface called the Small Computer Systems Interface, or SCSI (commonly pronounced "scuzzy"). The parallel port option is not recommended, because the port is too slow for the amount of data the drive needs to handle.

Installing the CD-ROM was not difficult. Mine has a proprietary interface card which is inserted into a 16-bit slot. The drive connects to the card with two cables, while a third cable connects the drive to the computer's power supply. This gave me some trouble, as I had to change the plug on the power cable.

The CD-ROM can accept either disks containing computer data and regular music CDs, which it can play back using either the standard Microsoft Windows drivers, or a special DOS-based program provided with the drive. Audio quality is certainly not bad, but I suspect that your stereo system does a better job.

One single CD-ROM disk can hold approximately 600 MB of data, more than most of the hard disks currently in use. Compared to a hard disk, data access is quite slow, but the biggest difference between a CD-ROM and more conventional media is that they are read-only, as the name implies. Read/write laser disks are available, but expensive.

Even with the read-only limitation, CD-ROMs are a magnificent way of distributing large amounts of data, whether large applications and operating systems, which previously were supplied on dozens of diskettes which had to be shuffled in and out of the drive, or huge data bases, such as the Oxford English Dictionary or five years of text from The Jerusalem Post archive.

The main attraction of a CD-ROM drive is as a gateway to the world of multimedia. Formerly a brilliant solution waiting for a problem to solve, multimedia has blossomed into the computer mainstream, making possible a host of applications which would previously have been but a glint in a mad professor's eye: computerized encyclopedias containing not only text and pictures, but also sound and snippets of animated video films. In an article on opera, for instance, you could have examples of each of the main composers' works. In an article on Churchill, a video of him making a famous speech. The possibilities are endless.

However, all is not rosy, at least not yet. The computer's video feature, in particular, is in its infancy. A typical movie is shown in a tiny window, and image quality is, shall we say, rudimentary.

Games players have also benefited from the advent of the CD-ROM, as have game manufacturers. A game may now have speech throughout, as there is room for a 100 MB sound file.

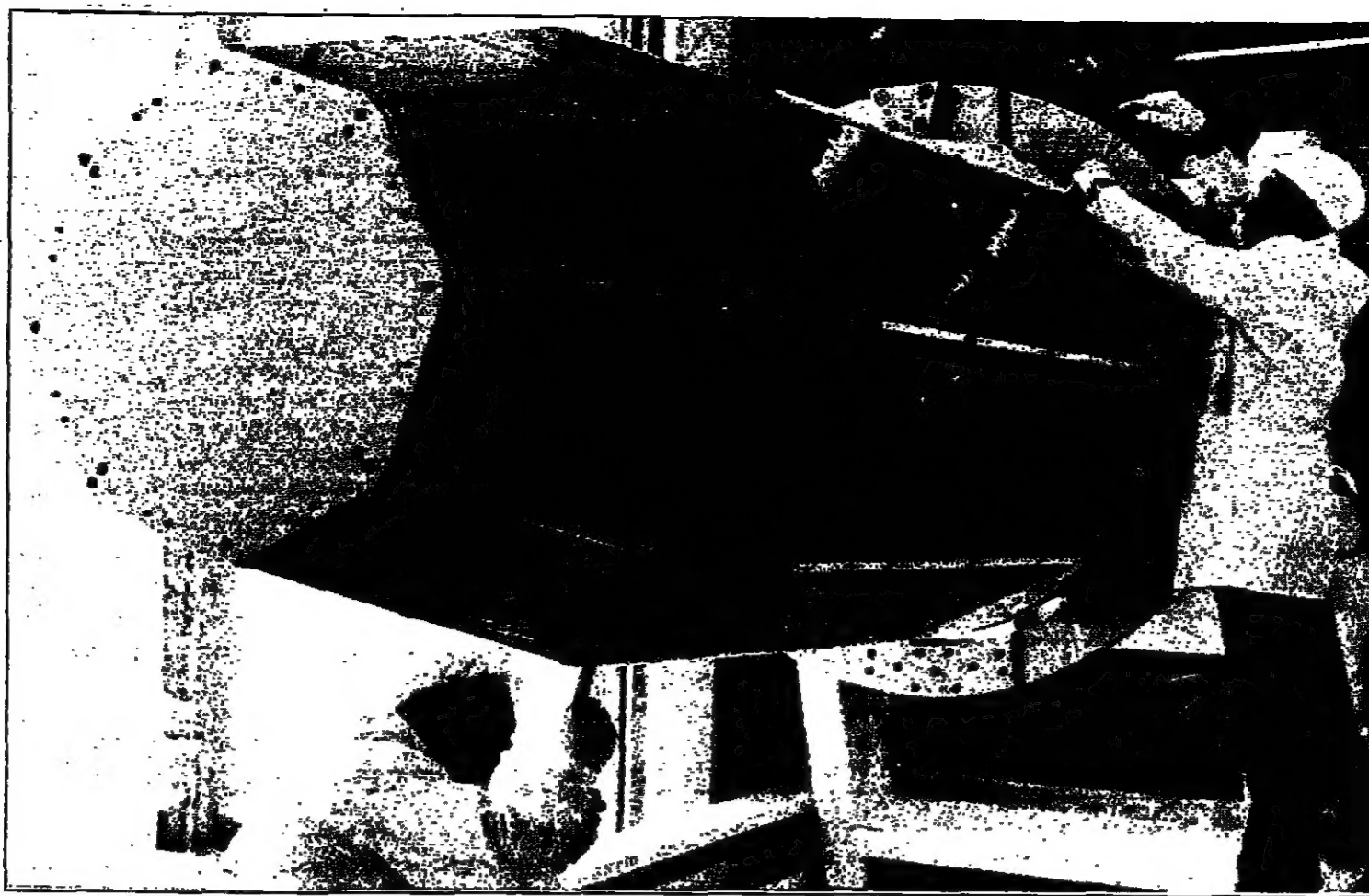
CD-ROM games are also extremely difficult to pirate, which explains why this is the preferred medium now for games manufacturers. In less than a year, they say, the diskette will be dead as a medium for software distribution. By the same token, a large game will no longer take up 30 MB on your hard disk.

Microsoft Windows is the central vehicle for multimedia software. It has drivers for displaying all types of multimedia files, most of them a part of the standard Windows package, and the others are distributed together with the applications that need them.

It also has features that allow multimedia snippets, such as sound and video, to be embedded in a document produced in any Windows application. This is what the Graphical User Interface was designed for; only now, however, is it coming to fruition.

A multimedia computer must have a double-speed CD-ROM (almost all those on sale now are double speed) and a sound card such as a Sound Blaster. You also need at least a 386-level PC, but preferably a 486, 4 MB of RAM (preferably 8) and a graphics adapter that can handle 640 x 480 resolution with 256 colors. All multimedia applications that I have seen seem to be written for that resolution.

A CD-ROM is no longer a terribly expensive luxury. A basic kit consisting of a double-speed internal drive, an interface card and all the necessary cables now costs NIS 700 to NIS 800.



The Ofek-2 satellite, a technological triumph for the Science Ministry.

Science Ministry earns respect

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

MONEY spent on developing the country's scientific and technological infrastructure is not an extravagance – it is an investment that will pay off as economic growth many times over in the years to come. So says Zvi Yanai, director-general of the Ministry of Science and the Arts, after the government decided to allocate NIS 60 million during the coming year on scientific and technological infrastructure projects.

Although Science and the Arts Minister Shulamit Aloni received less than 50 percent of the NIS 156m. she had requested for this purpose, Yanai argues that "this is the first time this category has been included in the budget. Last year, the treasury allocated only about NIS 20m. for individual scientific and technological infrastructure projects, so this year's allocation can be regarded as a big step forward. It at least gives this field recognition and puts our foot in the door."

If the ministry had received the entire NIS 156m., that sum would have comprised seven percent of the total government expenditure on civilian research and development (R&D); a small, developed country like Denmark spends 55 percent of its R&D budget on developing scientific and technological infrastructures.

Nevertheless, the NIS 60m. comes just in time. Less than two weeks ago, the European Union decided to recognize Israel as a full partner in R&D programs conducted by its members – despite the fact that this country is neither European nor a member of the EU. England and France had previously dropped their objections, and now Belgium has agreed to include Israel in the EU's R&D.

Future cooperation with the EU, says Yanai, "will give our scientists a great opportunity to use high-tech equipment that we can't afford to buy ourselves and to join in on industries that are less developed here than in Europe or the US."

In past decades, infrastructure



Zvi Yanai: Israel's scientific development will benefit greatly from peace. (Ronen Ackerman)

meant roads, railway tracks or electric, phone and water lines, says Yanai. While these will need to be laid down in the future as the country continues to develop physically, scientific and technological infrastructure will take precedence. These include computer networks, facilities for the expansion of water supplies and institutes for the development of applied research in materials science, superconductivity, biotechnology and microelectronics.

The ministry now regards promoting the development of such infrastructure as its main task. "It's very difficult to function with our tiny bit of 49, however. A private company with expertise in organization told us that to do our required work properly, we need at least 60 more staffers," the director-general declares.

Ironically, the Science and the Arts Ministry was established primarily to provide a party representative, needed to enlarge a political coalition, with a portfolio. But, in recent years, the ministry has played a vital role in the integration of new-immigrant scientists. "There is a change in conception. All developed countries know that scientific and technological advancement adds to economic strength, employment and

improved competition in world trade," says Yanai.

From 1945 until the end of the Cold War, Yanai points out, defense industries gave the greatest impetus to R&D. Now, in a more peaceful era, the civilian market will have to take over, and a new infrastructure must be developed. Israel currently holds 3% of the world market in electro-optics, which totals \$33 billion a year. This market is expected to swell to an annual \$100b. in only a few years, so if Israel wants to maintain its present share, it must triple its sales to \$3b. a year.

A peaceful Middle East would be a boon to scientific development and technological cooperation in the region, says Yanai. "Although Israel is considered among the world's best in a number of scientific fields, and we don't really know the level of science in Arab countries, there would certainly be cooperation in environmental quality, water supplies, telecommunications and electricity networks. Perhaps Israel would not gain much in the short term, but it would benefit greatly in the long term."

The halting of the secondary and tertiary Arab boycott by six Persian Gulf nations can also help Israel expand its scientific and

technological infrastructure, he says. Companies that were afraid to deal with Israel will no longer fear doing so; in addition, "Israeli companies will be able to compete in projects from which they have been barred by the boycott. A total end to the Arab boycott will definitely expand our economic horizons, but it is difficult to know what pace it will take."

When the ministry initially requested NIS 156m., it planned to invest NIS 42m. in general, medical and agricultural biotechnology; NIS 22m. for computer sciences, information and telecommunications; NIS 17m. on materials science; and NIS 12m. on microelectronics. The reduced size of the actual allocation has forced officials to reassess these priorities and reduce the number of research projects and the size of grants given to scientists.

"The Treasury gives us enough money to subsidize salaries of immigrant scientists, but we have little for subsidizing the research projects that these scientists want to carry out," says Yanai. "We not only need to provide them with decent working conditions, but also to prevent a brain drain of the best immigrant minds to other countries." The ministry plans to ask for a special allocation for this purpose.

In addition, it will ask the Treasury for an additional NIS 10m. allocation for space research. "With military uses of space technology disappearing, economic and public uses may replace them. Since Israel is one of the few countries in the world to have launched satellites, we could be a step ahead in the race to develop satellite technology for telecommunications, environmental monitoring, mapping and other uses."

Aloni has noted that Israeli researchers publish three times as many articles in scientific journals per capita than any European country, but the index of registered patents in Israel falls considerably below the European average. This, she says, clearly demonstrates that scientific and technological infrastructures must be developed to ensure that Israel meets its economic potential.

The Logophone switchboard has been approved by the Israel Standards Institute and the Communications Ministry.

wireless telephone.

The Logophone switchboard has been approved by the Israel Standards Institute and the Communications Ministry.

FEELING VIRTUALLY GREAT
A California company, Aura Systems, has developed the "first virtual reality vest," which vibrates to the sounds of video games, television programs, radio and recorded music.

The Interactor, as it has been called, lets the user feel every explosion, shot, punch, kick, zap or shout in a movie or game.

"It really is like a speaker for your body," Larry Shultz of Aura told the Associated Press. "It really and truly adds a third dimension of feeling to the sights and sounds of television."

The vest, which went on sale in the US last month, costs \$99 and is claimed by the company to be "the first affordable virtual reality consumer product."

The Interactor is worn on the back and secured with straps and can be plugged into the headphone jack of a TV, VCR, video-game player, stereo, portable CD or tape player. "It's the full breadth of frequency, the full textures of sound you actually feel conducted through the bones of your body," Shultz said. "You can feel it going up your spine."

The seven-year-old company used to manufacture flight simulators and other devices for the defense industry.

It is now working with other firms to add a tactile dimension to virtual reality.

Relax when checking blood pressure

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

HAVING a trained relative check one's blood pressure at home is more effective than having it taken in a clinic by a doctor or nurse, according to experts.

Nervousness about being tested in the clinic produces inaccurate readings, and patients can more easily get the required five minutes of rest before measurement at home, they said.

According to experts at Clalit's health education department, who wrote about the subject in the latest issue of *Eilat*, patients with blood-pressure problems should be tested at home once a month, with three consecutive measurements each time whose results are registered on paper.

If there are significant differences among the three results (more than 10 mm. or 15 mm. of mercury), take several more measurements until you get three with identical or very similar results. Doing this at home also allows monitoring of blood pressure variations, which can be significant at different times of the day.

There are a number of blood-pressure testing devices on the market today – the conventional sphygmomanometer with the mercury "tower" showing pressures, a smaller device that shows pressure on a dial, and the easy-to-use digital devices.

However, while convenient, the digital devices must be checked several times a year to ensure they are accurate.

Digital devices allow self-testing, but it is usually preferable for a relative given a short lesson in taking blood pressure to do it. Right-handed people should be tested on their left arm and left-handed people on their right arm.

Normal blood pressure is generally considered to be up to 140 mm. of mercury for systolic pressure (the level during contraction of the heart) and up to 90 mm. for diastolic pressure (the level between contractions); borderline values are between 140 mm. and 160 mm. systolic and 90 mm. to 95 mm. diastolic; and high blood pressure over 160 mm. systolic and over 95 mm. diastolic.

LIFELIKE ARRHYTHMIA
A \$20,000 computerized simulator that looks like a human has been purchased by Laniado Hospital for training staffers in resuscitation.

Experts from Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer (which has a special agreement on emergency-room maintenance with Laniado) held a special training session at the Netanya hospital recently.

The simulator, reportedly the only one of its kind in the country, can present irregular heartbeat problems while hospital staff try to "resuscitate" the "patient."

BREAST-CANCER RESEARCH GETS FOREIGN BOOST

Attempts to tailor breast-cancer treatment to the type of tumor may be bolstered by a Weizmann Institute study, which has just received a grant from the Susan Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.

The foundation provides more funds to this field than any other private breast-cancer research organization in the US.

The Weizmann project is being conducted by physician and postdoctoral fellow Dr. Noa Ben-Baruch under the guidance of Prof. Yosef Yarden of the chemical immunology department.

Ben-Baruch, who recently completed a three-year fellowship at the US National Cancer Institute, is the first non-American researcher to receive a grant from

the Komen Foundation. She intends to correlate clinical observations of breast-cancer patients with a laboratory analysis of their tumors.

Such correlation may establish whether certain molecular features of tumor cells – such as genes linked with cancer or receptors for growth factors – can help predict the course of the disease.

Assessing the patient's prognosis can serve to identify women who should receive chemotherapy after surgery.

Ben-Baruch will also study the link between various cellular pathways that are crucial to the development of breast cancer and the chain of cellular events that follows the exposure of malignant cells to steroid hormones.

TAXOL TO BE TESTED FOR CANCER TREATMENT

The efficacy of the drug taxol as a first treatment for ovarian cancer will be tested at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, which is participating in a large European clinical experiment on the drug.

Until now, taxol has been used for women whose ovarian cancer has not responded to any other treatment.

Produced from the bark of the Pacific yew tree, the drug is hard to get and very expensive. Efforts are being made to synthesize the drug without using the raw material from trees.

During the past two years, a quarter of the women receiving taxol as a last resort went into remission, but in some of them the relief was only temporary. The hope is that if taxol is given as a first treatment, better results will be obtained.

A US study in which this was done showed more success and fewer after-effects than conventional chemotherapy and other treatments.

Prof. Uzi Beller, head of Shaare Zedek's gynecological surgery and oncology unit, and Prof. Raphael Catane, head of the oncology institute, were invited to participate in a two-year international study of taxol as a first treatment.

A STITCH OF MUSIC

If you want your surgeon to do a good job, insist he put some classical piece on as background music, according to a study by surgeons from Loyola University Medical Center and the University of Chicago Hospitals.

A report on the research, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says surgeons had lower blood pressure and pulse rates and performed better on nonsurgical mental exercises while listening to classical music.

Any other type of music interferes with the rhythm of the operation, Dr. Roque Pifarre, a Loyola cardiovascular surgeon, was quoted as saying.

The study tested 50 men, ages 31 to 61, all of whom regularly listened to music while operating. The surgeons were hooked up to a polygraph, which measures stress through factors such as pulse and blood pressure, and were asked to count backward by 13s, 27s or other increments from a five-digit number.

The task was repeated while the surgeons listened to classical music of their own choosing, to classical music of the kind used in commercial stress-reduction tapes, and with no music at all. The quickest, most accurate performances with the least physical stress came while the surgeons were listening to the music they chose.

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The Shara show

A dramatic development in the American-brokered Syria-Israel negotiations was a weekend media event. The Syrians, who with remarkable obstinacy have stuck to their negotiating positions for almost three years, have conceded nothing substantive. Nor have they yielded to Israeli and American entreaties for a "photo opportunity" meeting between Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his Syrian counterpart, Farouk Shara.

But they did accommodate President Bill Clinton by making a public-relations gesture. On Friday, they broke the ban on the presence of Israeli correspondents in official news conferences (a ban to which the US shamefully acquiesced for the Geneva press conference given by Presidents Bill Clinton and Hafez Assad in January), and let Shara be interviewed by Israel TV journalist Ehud Ya'ari. If nothing else, they seem to understand that in today's world, image is at least as important as substance.

Addressing Shara with the kind of deference Western correspondents reserve for leaders of dictatorial countries, Ya'ari was visibly excited at being the first Israeli to get an interview - and an exclusive one at that - with a high-ranking Syrian official. But those in the television audience who still believe substance does matter may be forgiven for wondering why the interview was held. If it served any purpose at all, it was to remind Israelis that the reports of Syrian softening are baseless. Most stunning was Shara's assertion, made with a straight face, that "during five wars, Syria never shelled a civilian Israeli target, while the Israeli army shelled many civilian targets, even between wars." There is something quite breathtaking about the ability of officials of dictatorial regimes to lie so brazenly in public. Even Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, who usually deems disputing Arab officials a form of unforgivable blasphemy, yesterday protested this "riling correction of history."

Inevitably, such falsehoods bring to mind the Big Lies of the Nazi and Soviet regimes. They create not only outrage, but the sinking feeling that by repeating them often enough, Shara may be able to convince the world - and perhaps even some ignorant Israelis - that this obscene revision of history is the truth.

Unfortunately, Ya'ari never disputed this insult to truth. Obviously more intent on serving the peace process by being Shara's straight man than in playing journalist, he never bothered to question Shara about the Syrian attacks on Jordan Valley kibbutzim during the War of Independence and about the assault on the Golan communities during the 1973 war, nor about the incessant 19-year-long shelling of the farming communities in the Hula and Jordan valleys before 1967.

It was, after all, this shelling, that prompted the inhabitants of these areas to urge then-defense minister Moshe Dayan to capture the Golan Heights. And the fear of again subjecting these communities to shelling from the Golan is one of the reasons a majority of Israelis oppose abandoning it.

Perhaps even more ominously, Shara showed no inclination to modify the Syrian stand on the origins of the Arab-Israeli conflict, a stand which denies Israel's legitimacy. It is not merely Israel's conquest of territories in 1967 which was an act of aggression according to Shara, but the very establishment of the State of Israel "on Arab land." That, he said, was the first aggression, which caused the displacement of "millions of Arabs." And since the reversal of "the results of Israeli aggression" is the declared goal of Syrian policy, one can only surmise that rolling Israel back to the pre-1967 lines will not quench Syrian ambitions.

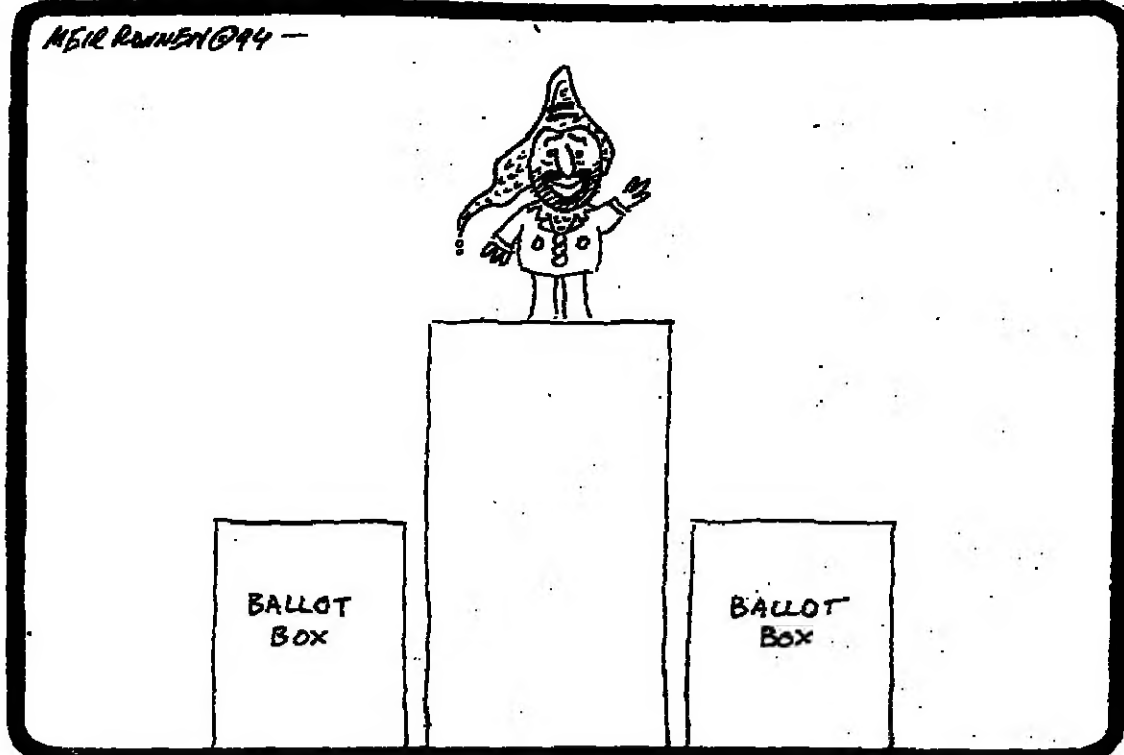
Shara may have indeed wanted to "address the Israeli people directly," as Ya'ari put it. But the message was hardly comforting. He even managed to throw in the canard, so favored by antisemites, about Israel's control of the world media.

And he refused Ya'ari's plea to say a single reassuring word about the peace Syria envisions. Unlike the non-negotiable demand for an announcement of total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan and Lebanon, the question of whether an Israeli would be able to vacation in Syria when peace comes is a subject for negotiations. No wonder Ya'ari, Ambassador Itamar Rabinovich and anchorman Yisrael Segal all kept reassuring the audience that what mattered was the "music" of the interview, not its contents.

But it is doubtful Shara will ever feel compelled to change the contents. In two years he has seen the almost total Israeli consensus on the need to keep the Golan - passionately shared in 1992 by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin - being thoroughly shaken. According to polls, those who now oppose withdrawal constitute only somewhere between 57 and 63 percent of the Jewish electorate.

In his book *Those I Have Known*, the late Anwar Sadat described how Jimmy Carter was manipulated by the Syrians. "They baffled and bewildered him, wearing him out," he wrote. Unlike the current Israeli negotiators, the Syrians seem to understand that the tough bargainer usually wins. Or, as historian James MacGregor Burns has put it, "History shows again and again that if you stick to your guns and don't compromise unduly, your sheer persistence is such that people will come around to you. There is something impressive about someone who is not constantly compromising and retreating."

Unfortunately, Israel's negotiators seem to think they know better.



New basis for kinship

WHEN Israel achieves full peace with its neighbors, the crisis mentality that has characterized the association between the bulk of American Jewry and Israel will have to be replaced by some vision, some unifying goal which can sustain the organizational network of American Jewry.

If Jews in the Diaspora cannot identify emotionally with Israel, Jewish Diaspora organizations will find they cannot muster the organizational power they need to expand their own communal frameworks.

Confronted by this assumption, several leaders of major Jewish American organizations went into denial. "It's a misconception," said Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Sitting with me in his eighth-floor Fifth Avenue office in New York City, he claimed that the almost 200 congregations of the Reform movement and its activities are a positive sign of the lack of direct connection between the growth of Jewish organizational life in the US and Israel.

"Israel is important to us," he said, "but... we will always need our own religious and social frameworks." I asked Schindler what kind of ideological motivation and moral striving could give secular Jews an identification with Jewish realities. Answered Schindler in a mystical tone: "Jews are always Jews, and are recognizable as Jews anywhere. That will remain."

After this optimism from a Reform rabbi, I met with Rabbi Israel Miller, vice chancellor of Yeshiva University. Being Orthodox, he reluctantly shared the view that assimilation would gradually eat away the secular foundations of American Jewry.

But Miller, a former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, also rejected the assumption that Jewish organizational life would crumble if it weren't supported by motives and ideals rooted in the current Jewish experience. He was, of course, relying heavily on his faith in the expansion of Jewish religious education.

YITZHAK SHOMRON

Was there some goal which could imbue American Jewish youth with idealistic fervor, with the Israeli spirit of volunteerism? Perhaps, Miller answered, but Israeli society would first "have to become truly exemplary."

Julius Berman, chairman of the American Zionist Youth Foundation and also a past chairman of the Presidents' Conference, agreed fervently with the need to explore new avenues in this direction. "You push me to think!" he said.

A corps of young Israeli and American Jews active in a joint effort to aid the developing world could help revive a floundering relationship

THE AMERICAN Jewish leaders with whom I spoke agreed that there is a widespread belief that the Jewish nation carries the burden and privilege of a mission of universal import. The moral imperative history has imposed upon it is perceived as an essential part of its cultural heritage.

This Jewish mission, to be "a light to the nations," could be an important factor in reforming the organizational and ideological activities of Diaspora Jewish organizations.

Israel is known for its skillful and active involvement in aiding

countries in the developing world. It could establish centers in all kinds of fields for many thousands of young Diaspora Jews. Together with young Israelis, they would train for specific voluntary missions, then go off for a year or two to major trouble spots around the world. Their assignment would not only be troubleshooting, but concrete work with those in need of both inspiration and instruction.

Such voluntary groups of young Israeli and Diaspora Jews, structured with specific local needs in mind, could become models of practical, original aid. And these young Jews' vision could well be the flame to rekindle a sense of morality and idealism among US Jewish youth.

It would be laughable to suggest that Israel and the Jewish people alone could solve the complex problems of the development world.

But a joint volunteer corps of the kind described above, initiated by Israel and representing world Jewry, could be an inspiration and an example for Western countries.

For American Jewry, such a scheme would provide a goal linking it and Israel and inspiring future generations; for Israel, it would be a way of adhering to the unity of the Jewish people. For the developing world, the advantages are obvious.

It was very gratifying to talk along these lines with Shoshana Cardin, chairman of the President Conference during the Gulf War and currently president of the United Israel Appeal.

Cardin felt that the most important part was that the soul-searching "should come from the Israeli side." Leadership from Israel, she said, "can be a source of inspiration to keep our cause flourishing."

The writer, author of *Zionism in the Global Village*, is currently working on a book dealing with the future relationship between US Jewry and Israel.

Deaf

SARA ENGRAM

WHEN Heather Whitesone signed "I love you" after she was crowned Miss America in Atlantic City, N.J., last month, she also signaled the distinction she brings to her year of travel and promotional appearances. The new Miss America is deaf, and her selection is one more indication that for deaf people, these are heady days.

It's about time. The history of deaf people is a record of tyranny, prejudice and the cruelty of misguided intentions. As often as not, "education" of the deaf has stunted their ability to learn. One way of doing this was to deprive them of sign language (forcing them to lip-read and speak), thus imposing strictures on their acquisition of communication and thinking skills as binding as those the Chinese once used on female feet.

The triumphs of deaf people in recent years - beginning, most notably, in 1983 with the demonstrations at Gallaudet University in Washington that forced the appointment of the school's first deaf president - have expanded horizons for deaf people. Ironically, the flowering of what many deaf people insist is a distinct culture has provoked surprise and sometimes even hostility from a hearing world.

Deaf activists and achievements by deaf people like Heather Whitesone are giving the rest of us a rich new picture of deafness. Yes, deafness is defined by what a person is missing (although some deafly proud activists deny it is a disability). But the deaf also show us that human communication with all its warmth and richness is not confined to speech. The accomplishments and satisfied lives of many deaf people hold many lessons for the rest of us.

BEING DEAF in America today means having choices that have too often been denied or unavailable in the past. The trick is, the most crucial choices for deaf people - the ones that determine a deaf child's facility with communication and language - come so early in life that they must be made by parents. And about 90 percent of deaf children are born into hearing families who never anticipated facing these decisions.

Recently, public television stations have been airing a moving documentary entitled *For a Deaf Son*. The film chronicles a Texas couple's struggle to understand the implications of deafness, and how the decisions they made about their son's early education would affect his life and theirs. As their story illustrates, this is not an easy process.

Liberalizing sign language can be for the deaf, hearing parents are often reluctant to allow their deaf child to learn it, largely because they want to push the child to try to communicate in standard ways. They fear that sign language will limit the child's options later in life. Miss America, for instance,

Miss America and a host of accomplished people are showing a hearing world that speech isn't everything

learned sign language, but chose not to rely on it. She once entered the Miss Deaf Alabama contest, but her eye was really on the crown she now wears.

That's fine. But it's not the choice every deaf person would make. And that should be fine too.

Deaf people have to struggle to communicate through spoken language. It took several years of speech therapy for Heather Whitesone to be able to pronounce her last name. But, like Miss America, many deaf people succeed at oral language.

If they are exposed to sign language, especially during early childhood when language capacity blossoms, they learn it easily. Deaf toddlers of deaf parents, in households where sign language is the primary form of communication, babble with their hands, just as hearing children babble with sounds.

Once they have that facility, they understand the concepts of language, not just the building blocks of words and sounds. English, written and spoken, then becomes a second language. But a child with language capability can learn another language easily. A child with no language skills by 6 or 7 will never catch up.

Deafness and its implications shows how essential communication is to human society. Historically, the absence of speech and language in deaf people has provoked theories that they were less than human.

Even when those barbaric notions were discounted, society's actions toward the deaf showed little improvement. Now Miss America and a host of accomplished deaf people are showing us how wrong those attitudes are.

Deaf people may not be able to hear as we do. But their story reminds the rest of us that, all too often, hearing people cannot listen. Which is the greater disability?

The writer is editorial page director of *The Baltimore Sun*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RUSH LIMBAUGH

Sir, - I agree with Rabbi Harold Kushner's assessment of Rush Limbaugh (Letters, August 30). I feel that Limbaugh has raised demagoguery to an art form. His fulminations epitomize the "good old boy" syndrome of the Deep South. I deplore it and find it sad and dangerous. Limbaugh is not the spokesman for all Americans. Protections.

FLORA M. VARNEDOE
Valdosta, Georgia.

Sir, - While it is not surprising that Rabbi Harold S. Kushner, whose political views are unmistakably left-oriented, expresses personal animus towards radio commentator Rush Limbaugh (Letters, August 30), I am astonished at his pompous assertion that "most American Jews think of Limbaugh as an obnoxious, loud-mouthed boor" (emphasis added). How does he (or anyone else, for that matter) know what "most Jews" think of Rush Limbaugh?

Furthermore, Rabbi Kushner's outrageous suggestion that many of Limbaugh's followers are "a step away from being antisemites themselves" is a gratuitous defamation of millions of decent, conservative Americans (20 million listeners per week). The candidates they elect to office will arguably do more to ensure Israel's security than will those politicians supported by Rabbi Kushner and his liberal cohorts.

As one who knows Limbaugh personally and has followed his career for many years, I can assert categorically that his philo-Semitism and pro-Israel stance are sincere and heartfelt.

SUSAN L. ROSENBLUTH,
Editor,
The Jewish Voice and Opinion
Englewood, New Jersey.

BRADY YOUTH CLUB

Sir, - To mark its 100th anniversary in 1996, I am currently compiling a history of the famous London youth club Brady. I should be pleased to receive memoirs, reminiscences, photographs, etc., from former members now living in Israel at my address: 40 Crescent West, Hadley Wood, Herts. EN4 0EJ, England.

MICHAEL LAZARUS
Hadley Wood, England.

CHANGING THE RULES IN MIDSTREAM

Sir, - Upon acceptance to his chosen faculty at Tel Aviv University earlier this year, my son paid the required tuition fee. He was informed in writing that the entire amount would be returned to him in the event he canceled his enrollment before August 15. On August 11, he sought to do just that. He completed the required forms, extracted some information from a reluctant clerk, and was just turning to leave, when he thought to confirm that he would indeed recover the whole sum. He was told that, in fact, he would receive only 50 percent of what he had paid as the cut-off date had been moved back to August 1.

This information had not been volunteered. If my son hadn't asked, he and his fellow students who were present at the time would have remained ignorant of the new regulations until receiving a truncated check. The clerical staff attempted to mitigate their anger and indignation by contending that the amendment had been published in the media. They couldn't say which media. Or when. Or where.

Is it legal, is it indeed morally correct, for an authority to unilaterally change the rules of an agreement? Are the dean of TAU, the minister of education, the education committee of the Knesset, civil rights groups and student organizations aware of this unscrupulous practice and, if so, do they permit it to continue? I address this question in particular to Amnon Rubinstein, who at the beginning of this year bemoaned the fact that Israeli students have to register at more than one university in order to increase their chances of acceptance and suggested that the registration fee be refunded by those universities at which the student would not study.

PATRICIA CARMEL
Hod Hasharon.

LEIPZIG

Sir, - Contrary to what appeared in your article of September 16 about Leipzig, neither Schiller nor Mendelssohn was born in Leipzig. Schiller was born in Marbach in Southern Germany and Mendelssohn in Hamburg.

CHARLOTTE PINKUS
Haifa.

EGYPT AND THE JEWS

Sir, - Your August 31 editorial appropriately criticizes Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa for his initial refusal to visit Yad Vashem. Moussa's insulting behavior was particularly galling in view of Egypt's refusal to permit the showing of the film *Schindler's List*. The Egyptian government-controlled press published strong attacks on *Schindler's List*, including an editorial in *Al-Ahram* in which the editor, Salama Ahmed Salama, wrote: "The conscience of the Western world has an uncanny ability to suffer terrible pangs of guilt for crimes committed in the past, while turning a blind eye to the crimes committed by the Jews in the present."

It is also worth recalling that in July 1987, at the height of the revelations about Kurt Waldheim's Nazi past, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak invited Waldheim to undertake an official visit to Egypt, that Egypt was a prominent haven for Nazi war criminals after the Holocaust and continues to provide shelter to many surviving war criminals; and that there is still a government-sponsored museum in Western Egypt which pays tribute to the Nazi forces of General Rommel that invaded Egypt in 1942.

HERBERT ZWIBON,
Chairman,
Americans For a Safe Israel
New York.

"SHEINDALE"
Sir, - It is ironic as it may seem, the play *Sheindale* at the Cameri is the victim of its own message and theme. Sent out to completely disparage and discredit the hated heredit community, it becomes complete in its own way - a complete waste of the spectators' time and money, and without any redeeming dramatic or intellectual qualities.

There is no plot, climax or characterization to speak of; it is simply one long, shrill, ignorant scream of hate against religious Jews, whom the "dramatist" uniformly and monotonously perceives as ignorant, vile, backward, greedy, controlling, dishonest and altogether repulsive individuals. The fact that it found sponsorship at the Cameri and "entertains" its audience is the saddest of comments on our society and provides a profoundly depressing perspective on where we stand and where we are heading.

ALEC GINDIS
Jerusalem.

POSTSCRIPT

MARRIAGE INSURANCE would seem like a nutty American invention, but it's actually all the rage in China.

An enterprising insurance firm found a novel way to unite the romantic and practical sides of Chinese brides - with a policy that pays off only if a couple stays married.

Under the marriage insurance policy offered by the Beijing branch of the People's Insurance Co. of China, a couple forfeits the premiums they have paid if their marriage ends in divorce.

If they stay together for the length of the term - 25, 40 or 50 years - a couple can recoup the principal they have paid as well as a fat dividend.

For the "Silver Marriage" policy, the insured couple would get back seven times the premiums they had paid when they reached their 25th anniversary.

If one spouse dies, the policies pay the survivor double the premium as a condolence, as long as the deceased spouse is not an executed criminal or a war victim.

About 40,000 Beijing couples have bought such policies since they became available last year.

The policy really isn't intended to insure spouses against divorce - once a rarity but now increasingly common in China.

"Marriage insurance policies are just commemorative," said Xie Zhijun, an underwriter at the insurance company. "No one is

going to lose any sleep over the premium if he decides to cut short his marriage."

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD boy in Wales took revenge on his mother when she refused to dish up his favorite strawberry jelly dessert by reporting her to the police.

Richard Powell called the emergency 999 number and asked the police to "come and sort out" his mother, who was insisting he eat his first course before having dessert.

"It was the funniest 999 call we've ever had. We made sure Richard had a huge bowl of jelly after his dinner," a police spokesman said.



The Associated Press found a fresh angle of the settlers with this photo from Hebron. The AP caption reads: 'A Jewish woman tickles an Israeli border policeman in an attempt to break through a police barricade.' Brutal, those settlers, aren't they? (AP/Eyal Warshavsky)

October 9, 1994

Alan Dershowitz

Clinton's Power to Bluff

The recent events in Haiti, once again, raise a thorny constitutional issue of whether "Congress must declare war" or explicitly authorized a military threat or operation before the president may threaten or order an invasion on foreign territory.

President Clinton's successful military bluff, which forced the Haitian dictators to agree to step down, would not have been possible had congressional authorization been required before the president threatened or authorized the use of military force. Congress cannot, of course, authorize a military bluff. It can only authorize the use of actual military force. It is in the nature of a bluff that it cannot appear to be a bluff. It must appear to be real.

Had the president sought the power to merely threaten force, any such threat would have been toothless. The Haitian dictators had to believe that massive force was certain, in order for the

a majority of Americans or of Congress really want us to go to war with the Soviet Union over nuclear weapons in Cuba?

Fortunately, we never had to answer that question, because Krushchev blinked. President Kennedy — who surely did not want to go to war — was able to convince the Soviets that he might actually go to war to keep hostile nuclear missiles off our continent. A majority of Americans and Congress probably supported the threat, but not the reality, of confrontation with the Soviet Union over this issue. The same may well have been true of Haiti.

Should not President Clinton have the power to bluff, without confiding his tactic to a Congress which is incapable of keeping secrets? In our electronic age, when news travels with the speed of television, a president cannot bluff our enemies without also pulling the wool — at least tem-

"In our electronic age, when news travels with the speed of television, a president cannot bluff our enemies without also pulling the wool — at least temporarily — over the eyes of Congress and the American people."

threat to have the intended effect. Indeed, they did not capitulate until they were advised that the planes were in the air.

By using the word "bluff," I do not mean to suggest that President Clinton would not have carried through on his threat had the Haitian dictators not backed down. By "bluff," I mean to suggest that the primary goal of the overall strategy was to avoid a military confrontation by credibly threatening one. In order for the threat — and for future threats — to have credibility, the president had to be prepared to carry it out. But actual military engagement was not the preferred course, as it sometimes is when an ultimatum is given. For example, many observers believe that the primary goal of the Gulf operation was to destroy the Iraqi army and that the military option was the preferred one in that instance. Whether that is true or not, the two recent confrontations, in the Gulf and in Haiti, demonstrate the difficulty of applying the 19th-century constitutional concept of "declaring war" to the more calibrated military-diplomatic options currently available to superpowers like the United States.

Recall President Kennedy's approach to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. The president threatened, readied various weapons systems, blockaded and — perhaps — bluffed. It worked. The Soviets removed their nuclear weapons without a shot being fired. Had the president been required to obtain a declaration of war before threatening a war or ordering a blockade (which, under international law, is an act of war), a divisive congressional debate would have ensued. Did

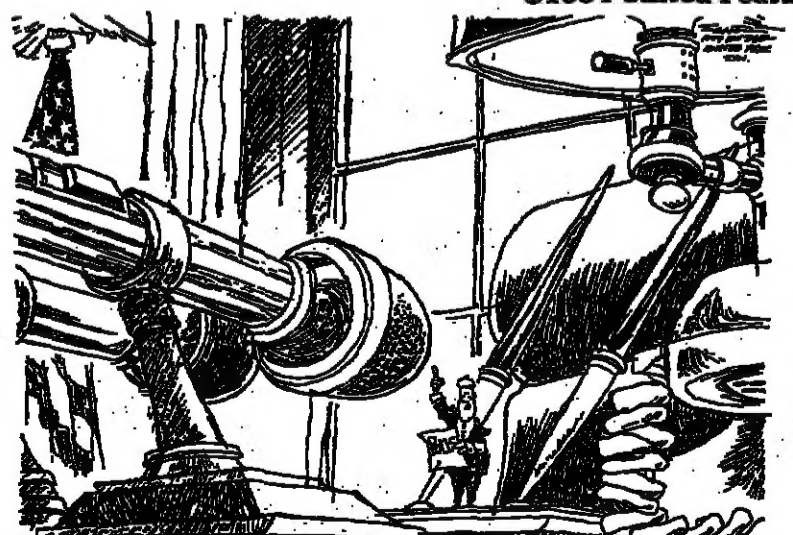
porarily — over the eyes of Congress and the American people.

An overly broad interpretation of the role of Congress in declaring war would deny the United States the calibrated military responses essential to the current realities of our complex world. Perhaps that is a price we pay for our system of checks and balances, though neither the words nor history of the Constitution mandate such a disadvantage. That document provides only the most basic outline for how the most awesome power of government shall be allocated.

The framers of our Constitution divided the power to wage war between Congress (which must declare it) and the president (who is the commander in chief). They did not consider gray-area situations of the sort that have become commonplace in recent decades. Every generation of Americans has to fill in the important gaps deliberately left by our fore-sighted framers.

A reasonable interpretation of the Constitution would allocate to the president the power to bluff and to carry out the bluff if necessary, subject to explicit congressional disapproval wither before or after the fact. In the context of the Haitian bluff, this would mean that Congress would have the power to prevent the president from threatening military action — but only if it could muster a majority vote of disapproval. This would place the burden on Congress to disapprove, rather than on the president to secure advanced approval. Such an approach would give the president needed flexibility, while reserving to Congress and the people an effective veto over unpopular military actions.

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"MY FELLOW AMERICANS... WHAT COULD GO WRONG INVADING A THIRD WORLD COUNTRY THAT BELIEVES IN VODOO HEXES AND WITCHCRAFT, E.T.?"

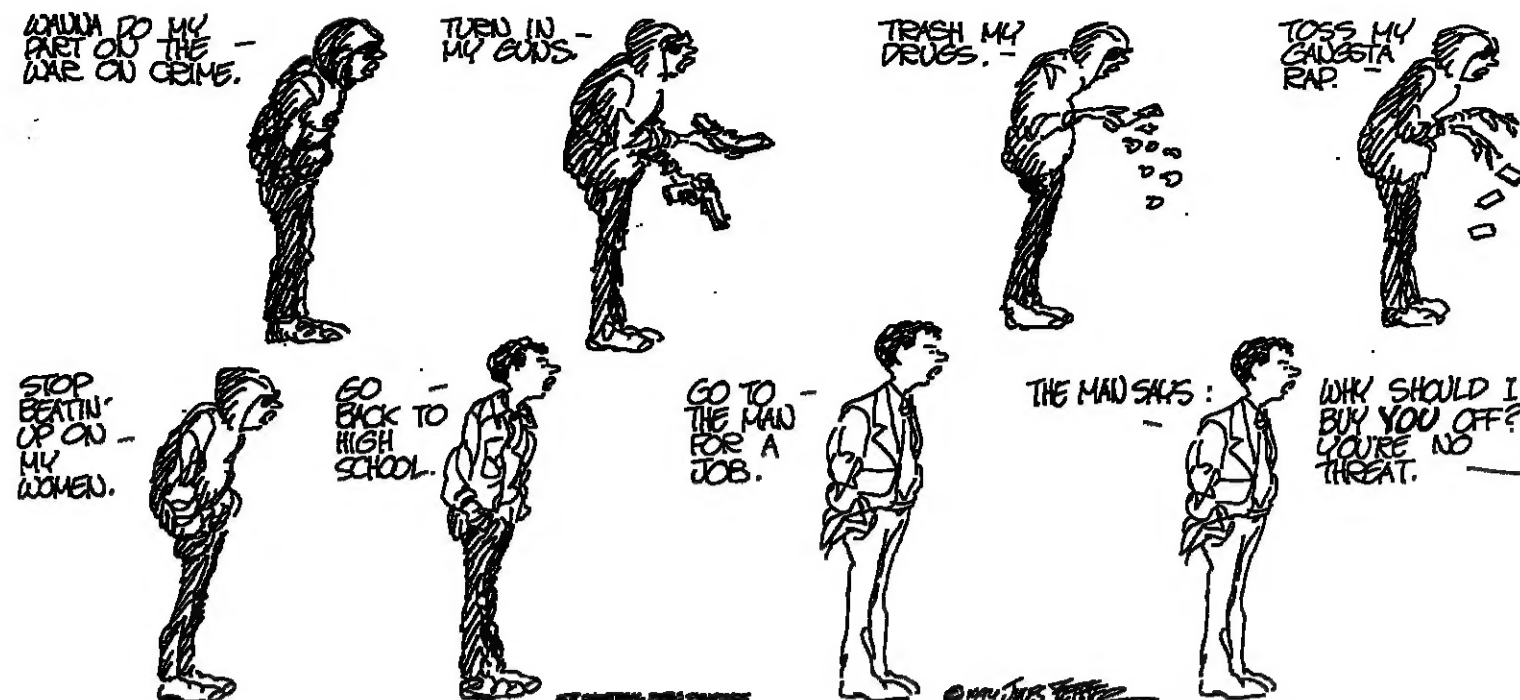
PERSPECTIVE WEEKLY

Editor
Guy Bernfeld



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FEIFFER®



Ruth Shalit

Honeymoon in Gaza

Jews and Arabs build a five-star hotel

Houston developer Issa Cook is stirred by the plight of the Palestinians. "I have a soft spot in my heart for them," he says. "I thought in my own small way I could do something to help out." Cook has already begun construction of ten luxury condominiums in the city of Ramallah. "Pure white stone with marble interiors," he says. "Every unit has a built-in kitchen and two and a half baths. Mirrors in the elevators, the whole works." Stephen Green of the Chicago-based Culligan International also has a plan. He hopes to market designer bottled water in the Gaza Strip — at \$1.50 a pop. "They have a local spring that has a lot of history to it," he says. "It's the pride issue." Never mind that in a region with an average yearly income of \$850, Green's consumer base will be limited to 1 percent of the population. "We are creating the commerce necessary for peace," he says.

These good works are the visions of Builders for Peace, a private group founded a year ago amid the euphoria of the peace signing on the White House South Lawn. Under a plan devised by Vice President Al Gore, a glitzy corps of Arab-American and Jewish businessmen would persuade their wealthy buddies to invest in the newly autonomous Palestinian territories in Gaza and the West Bank. The goal was a quick payoff in a region eager to reap the promised economic rewards of Middle East peace.

On September 12, Gore held a press conference to celebrate Builders' one-year anniversary. The group, chaired by James Zogby of the Arab-American Institute and former U.S. Representative Mel Levine of California, had just announced the first large-scale American corporate investments in the territories: nine projects including the condos, the bottled water plant and a five-star, 295-room Marriott on the Gaza Strip. "The Builders for Peace program is making the Middle East a better, safer, healthier place to live," Gore said. "The hope and promise created last year are now being translated into economic development."

Then came the questions. "Why, a year after the handshake, does the PLO charter still call for the dismantling of Israel?" demanded Joe Polikoff, a syndicated columnist for Jewish newspapers. Zogby stiffened. "There are no conditions on our effort to bring capital and opportunity to the region. Next question?"

Sabri El-Farra, one of the investors, rose. "We are talking about a lot of fancy stuff here," he said. "But unless we address the infrastructure in Gaza... none of this will ever get off the ground." Levine broke in. "Sabri, if we could try to keep this on economics..." "No, no," El-Farra continued. "This is about economics! The policemen do not have uniforms. There is open sewage flowing in the streets. Its stench is overpowering! I wish I could paint a better picture, but the truth has to come out." Zogby and Levine exchanged anxious glances. "You are really addressing yourself to some programs that might come before

money-making ventures," Levine said. "Now I think it's time to head over to the reception."

Initially, Builders for Peace seemed promising. In a November 30, 1993, press conference, Zogby, joined by Vice President Al Gore, promised to effect a "quick, visible, material transformation of Palestinian lives." It hasn't quite worked out that way. At its first board meeting, the group began to fracture. Former Pan Am Chief Executive Najeeb Halaby started talking about Palestinian suffering under Israeli occupation. Max Kampelman, a prominent Jewish lawyer, rose in Israel's defense. The dinner, held at Washington's swank Hay-Adams hotel, degenerated into a shouting match. "Those individuals," protests Levine, "certainly didn't reflect the group."

Privately, the two men have conceded their house is divided. "There is not universal support in both their communities for this effort," admits a Builders' board member. "Jim has complained to

"When I visited last month, there was open sewage on the street," says Tom Smerling of Project Nishma, a nonprofit group working on the region's infrastructure. "There were pipes spilling raw sewage onto the beaches and the ocean, only yards from where people were swimming. You see horse-drawn and donkey-drawn vehicles on the road." Worse, Gaza lacks any banking, commercial or legal systems to enforce contracts. "It's anarchy," admits Joe DeSutter, director of the group's Washington office.

Builders for Peace was founded on the assumption that the World Bank would allocate \$2.6 billion in donor money to the PLO authorities — money that would enable them to address the immediate needs of the Palestinians and build an infrastructure. But the donor countries have refused to release the funds until PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat sets up an open accounting practice — something he so far has refused to do. Levine admits that until this question is resolved,

progress will be bumpy. "We had always assumed that what we are doing would be complementary to what the World Bank is doing," he says. "Now there is a fear that we are putting the cart before the horse."

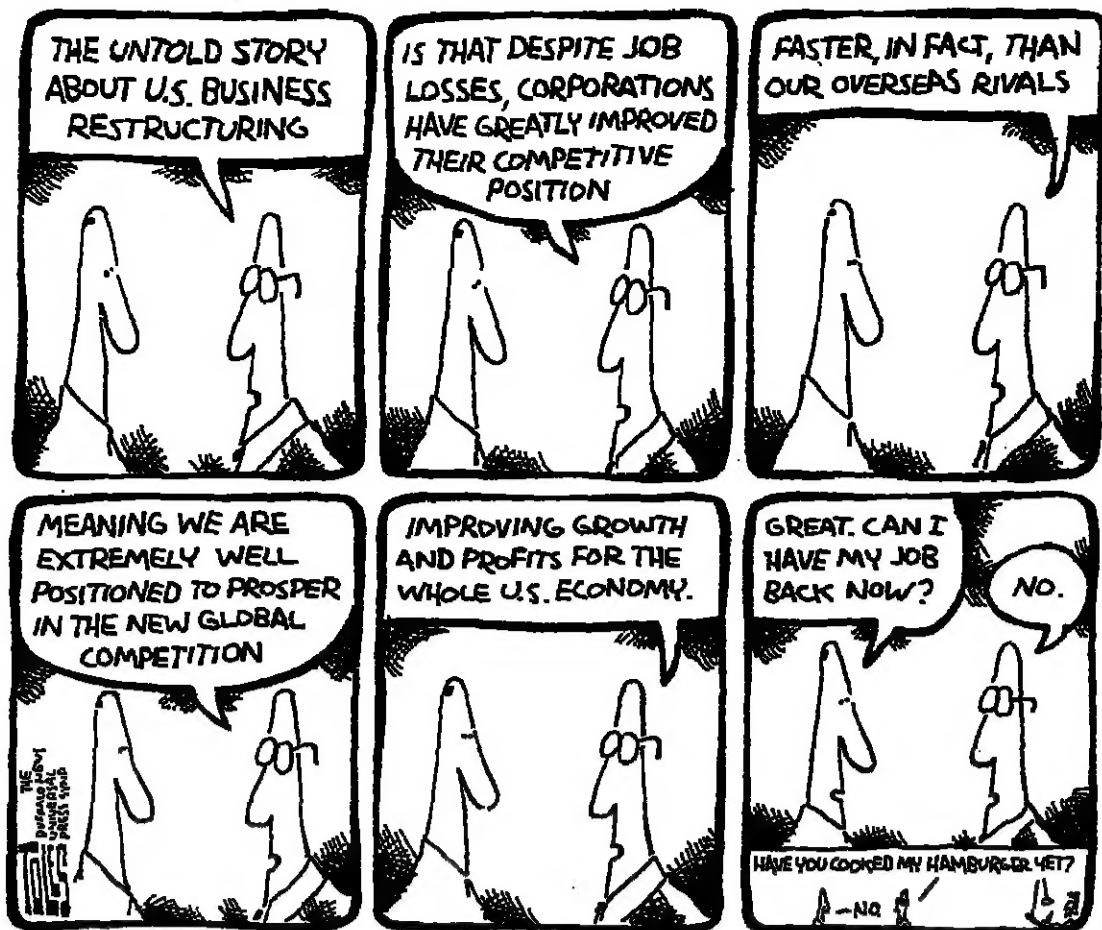
All the same, after the Cairo agreement in May completed the terms of Israeli withdrawal "there began to emerge some very interesting projects," says Levine. In a July press release, the group emphasized that "the key to initial economic development lies... in small industries in the West Bank and Gaza — e.g., ready-made garments and agricultural products." These humble aspirations gave way to the flashy ventures unveiled at the White House last week. "There's no reason Gaza can't be rich," explains Ziad Karam, who is leading efforts to build a five-star hotel on the Gaza Strip. "Look at what Beirut used to be. It was the Paris of the Middle East... Two years from now, Gaza will be a place that tourists and businessmen from all over the world can come to."

Others remain befuddled by the group's decision to peddle luxury goods while basic needs — hospitals, sanitation, transportation and communication systems — go unmet. Jim Lederman, editor of the *Middle East Executive Brief*, is stationed in Jerusalem, where news of the Gaza Marriott is already drawing hoots. "You have to have other infrastructure elements to draw international traffic," he says. "There isn't a single restaurant or nightclub in Gaza." Lederman recalls the opening last year of the Palestine Hotel in the city of Gaza. "The first week, there was a message spray-painted across the breakwater wall from Hamas, warning women not to dress indiscreetly. That's not the kind of thing that's going to impress visitors." Sighs one board member: "Rich Jews and Arabs want to build high-profile investments. There's nothing high-profile about a sewer."

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Oct 11 1994

EDITORIAL CARTOONS



L.A. Kauffman

Detour America: The Mean Decade



OKLAHOMA CITY -

America is seeming pretty nasty these days. I'll admit I'm in a peculiar and skittish frame of mind, a hangover from hobnobbing with the Christian Coalition in mid-September. Put yourself in my undercover shoes, and you'll understand: Imagine having to hold hands with a group of ultraconservative Young Americans for Freedom, pretending to pray along with them for the spiritual salvation of a group of queer demonstrators. Worse still, envision what it would be like to be all dolled up in hideous born-again drag and have some horrible homophobe start flirting with you.

Enough of that. Oklahoma City feels, in comparison, like a charming and easygoing place, if only because the libertarian side of its mythic rugged individualism implies a measure of social tolerance that is wholly absent from the cultural crusading of the religious right.

But the mood here is sour, in a way that appears typical of the country at large. On my first day here, Oklahomans voted in a runoff primary to dump eight-term liberal Democratic Congressman Mike Synar; they gave the nomination, instead, to a political unknown, 71-year-old retired schoolteacher Virgil Cooper, a self-described evangelical Christian. This upset victory was coupled with a more predictable one, a landslide vote in favor of congressional term limits, the just-say-no panacea of choice in an age of growing political cynicism.

Over at the Oklahoma State Fair, similar sentiments were very much in evidence. I wasn't surprised to encounter representatives of the John Birch Society or to find anti-abortion activists hawking their wares (though I delighted in the accident of fate that positioned their "If You Can Read This, You Weren't Aborted" T-shirts right next to a display of microwave pork rinds). But it was striking to see the high level of hubbub surrounding a petition campaign for the "Property Owners Protection Act," a proposed amendment to the Oklahoma Constitution that would prohibit property tax increases, except under limited circumstances requiring a supermajority vote. The measure has the enthusiastic support of a wide array of business groups, as well as the Oklahoma chapter of Ross Perot's United We Stand America.

All across the country, people are erecting similar barricades of negativism on firm foundations of discontent. The healthcare debacle vividly displayed the present

impossibility of even modest progressive reform. Instead, a sizable chunk of the American populace is opting for a Great Refusal: Stop incumbents. Stop taxes. Stop immigrants. Stop welfare. Stop government itself, to the greatest extent possible, by jamming the system any way we can.

Of course, the first power we all acquire is the power to say no, a power we all exercised amply in our two-year-old incarnations. But why should the public be reverting to this reflex now?

Polls are notoriously unreliable sources of information, serving as much to shape public opinion as to sample it, but a new one from the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press provides some useful clues. It shows an increase in all the usual indexes of voter alienation, like generalized distrust of government and elected officials. Fewer respondents than in previous years think the government should help the poor, and more believe that immigration should be curtailed.

These results only confirm things we already knew, but they are coupled with two significant other findings. First, the pollsters report that the apparent improvement in the economy has not reduced respondents' economic anxieties. Beneath the political nay-saying, in other words, is fear born of the <it>-kind</it> of economy in which we now live: one increasingly based on low-wage jobs that provide few benefits and little personal security. The second finding is that voter cynicism is not the same as voter apathy: Interest in politics, the pollsters say, is on the rise.

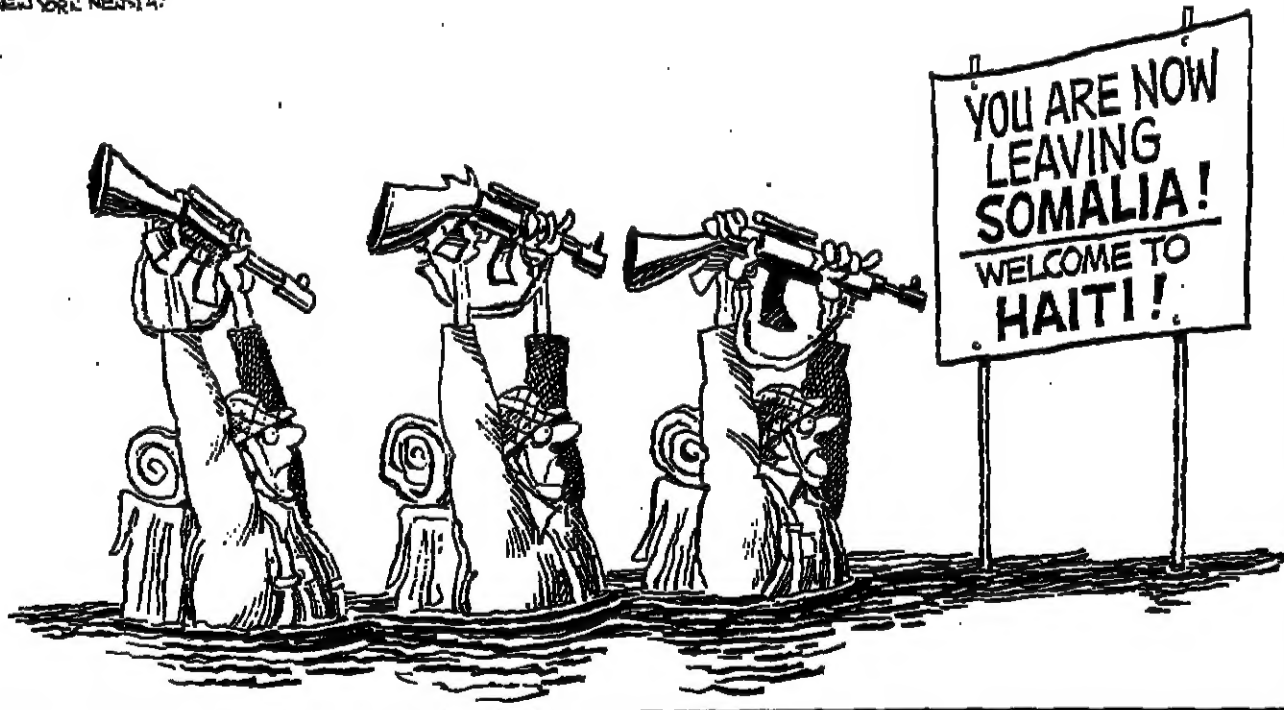
It's abundantly clear that the upcoming November elections will not be a pretty spectacle. Democrats will be routed, Republicans will potentially post historic gains, Ollie North will make a strong and possibly victorious showing in Virginia, and California's anti-immigrant Proposition 187 has a chillingly strong likelihood of passage. Bill Clinton's unpopularity is a big factor, of course; but things would be far less ugly if it were the only or even the central one.

The pairing of deep (and well-founded) economic worries with a high level of political engagement suggests that knee-jerk nastiness won't be fading anytime soon. As late-century capitalism spins toward globalized millennium, the American mood may become as rancid as pork rinds left too long in the microwave.

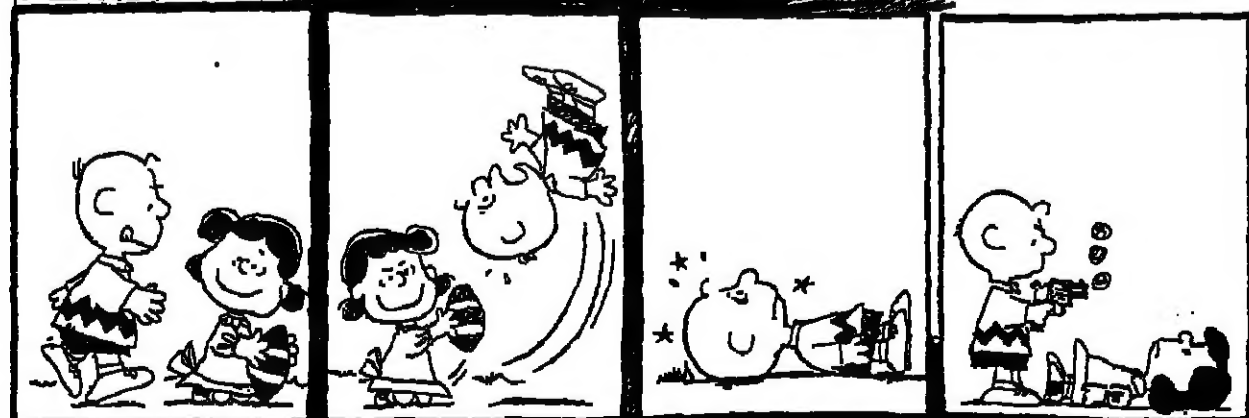
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PEANUTS (1994)



Mike Ludovich
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(Apologies to Charles Schulz)



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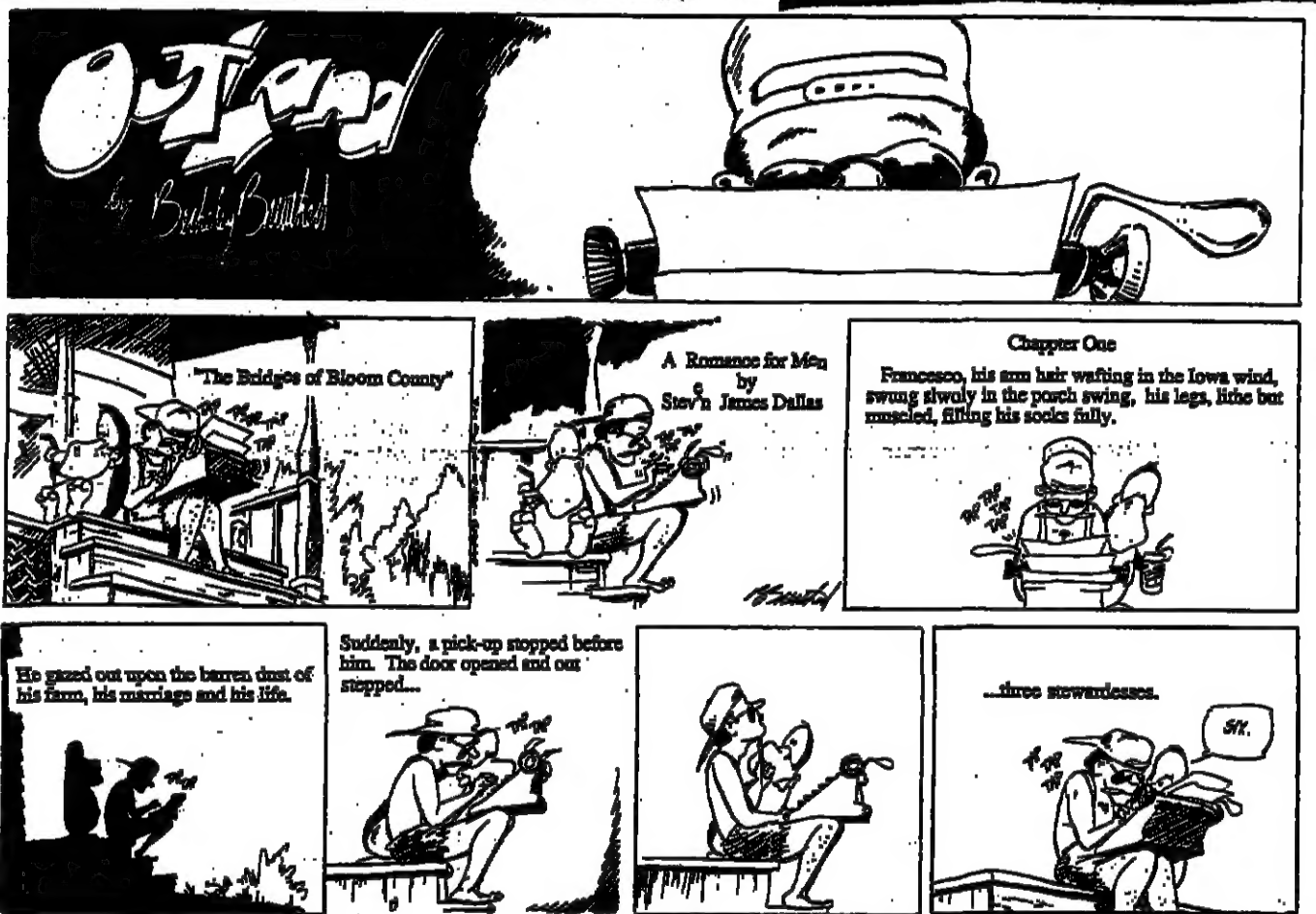
Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



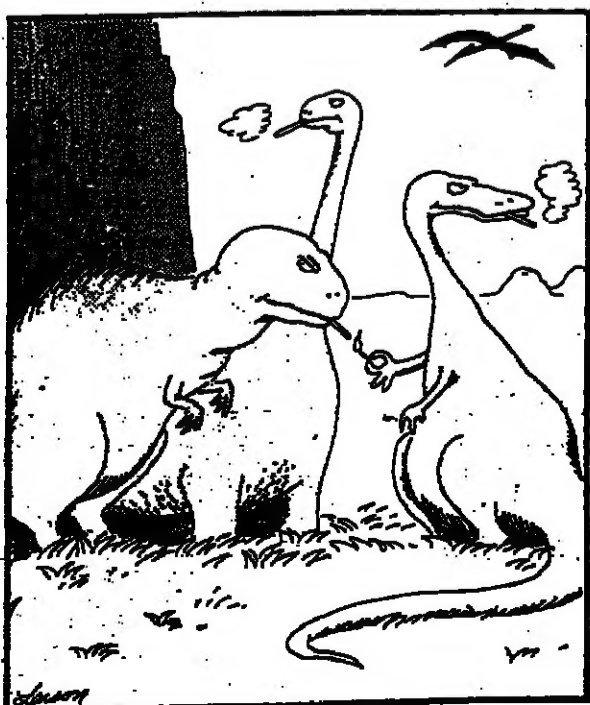
SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly



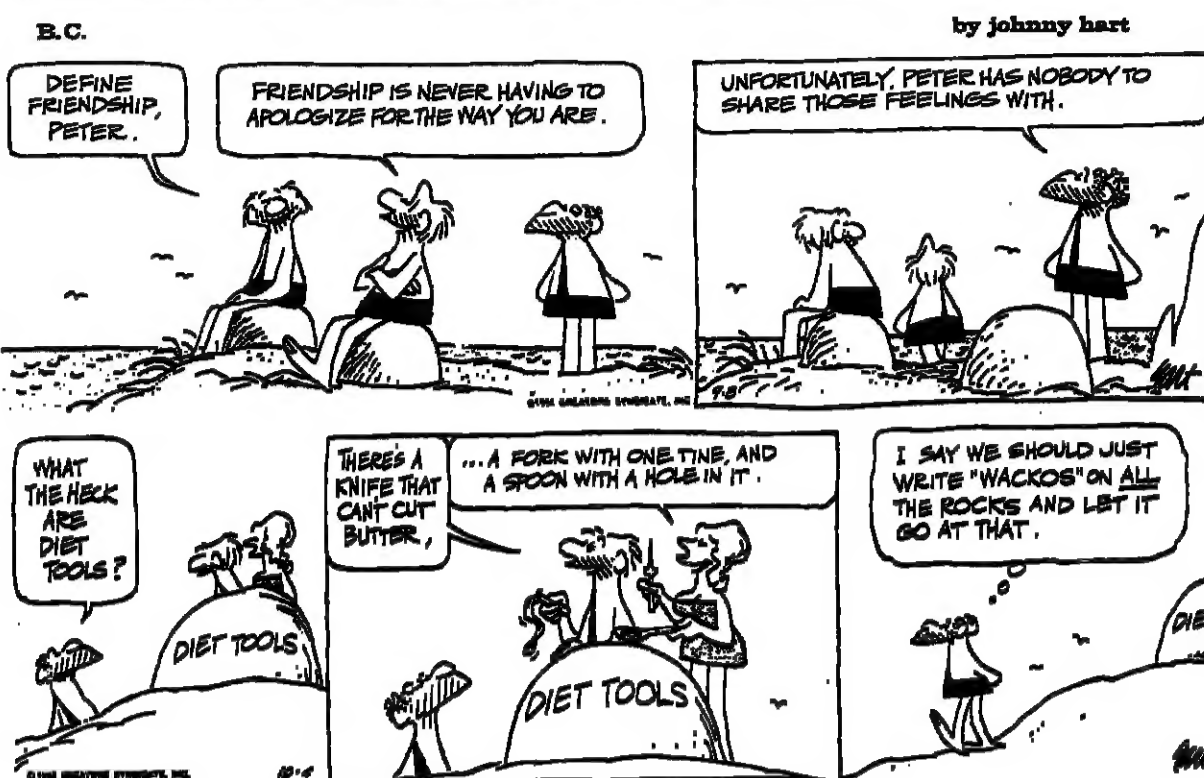
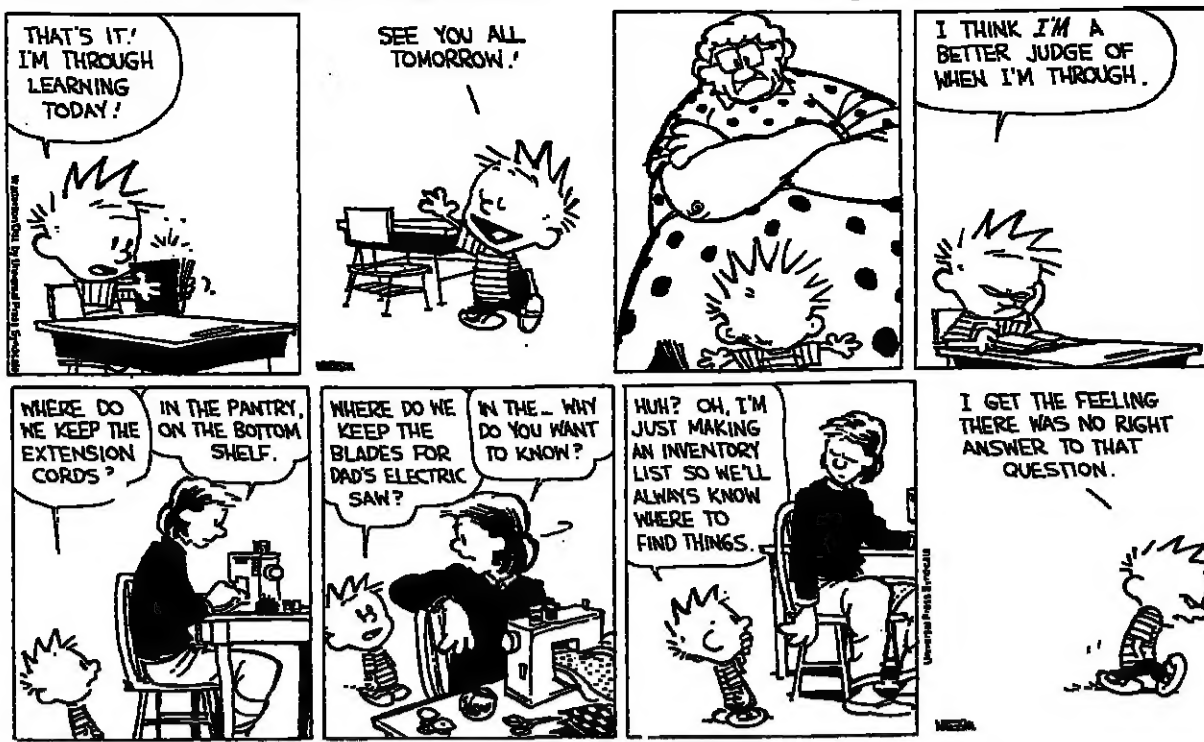
THE FAR SIDE

by GARY LARSON



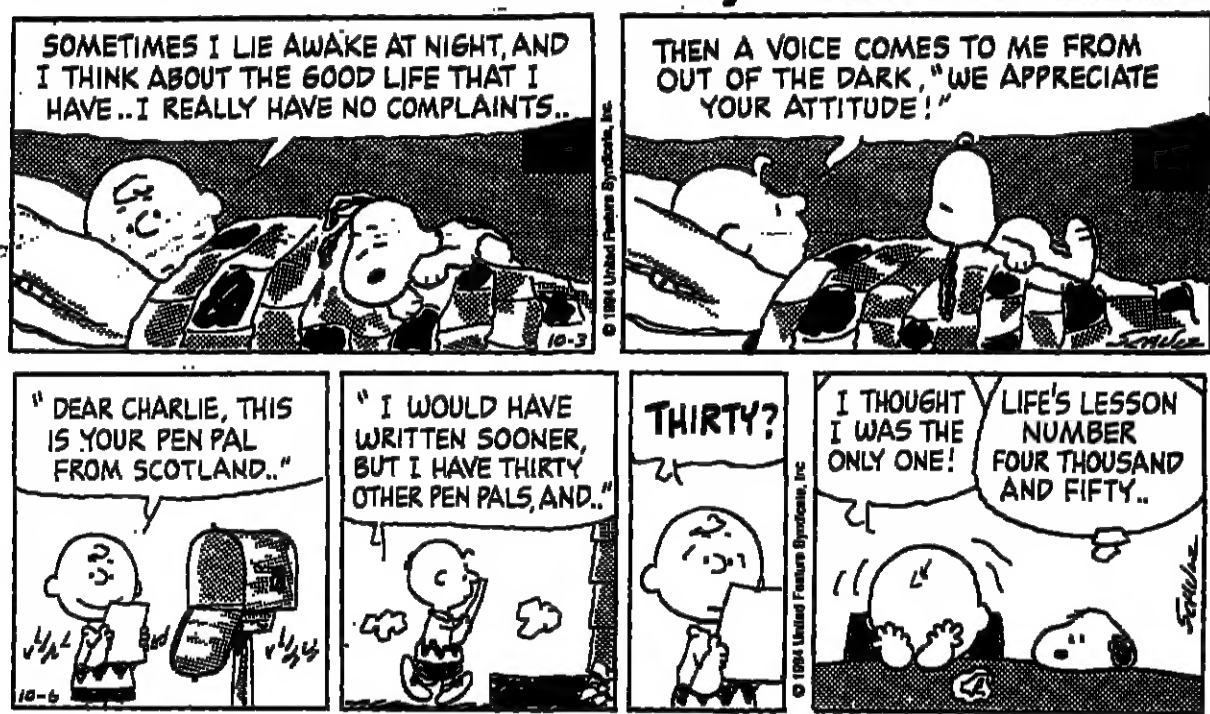
Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



PEANUTS

by Charles M. Schulz



THE NEWSDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Stanley Newman
LAND IN THE WATER: Island wordplay,
by Bob Lubbers

- ACROSS**
- Heavy metal
 - Astronaut's org.
 - Mosque leader
 - Mr. Stravinsky
 - Picard's planet
 - Yodeler's venue
 - Author Rogers
 - St. Johns
 - Tick off
 - Royal crown
 - Barrel of laughs
 - Check misuser
 - Tel
 - Nibble for Napoleon?
 - Behold: Lat
 - Cain raiser
 - Cer's specialty
 - Treads heavily
 - Defender of the tooth
 - Sacks for WACS
 - Old 800 number?
 - LL.B.'s outfit
 - Untouchables, formerly
 - Tad's dad
 - Tokyo bigwig?
 - O.J.'s alma mater
 - Fiber fuzz
 - Actor Armendariz
 - Letters from your parents?
 - California's Santa county
 - National health plan
 - Salami source
 - Injured severely
 - Scenter of Paris?
 - Derby ground
 - Force (upon)
 - rule
 - Polynesian proposal?
 - Pompous sort
 - Hot
 - Harvard quadrangle
 - Caligula's nephew
 - Arizona neighbor
 - Risk a ticket
 - Truth, vis-à-vis fiction
 - Hair apparent
 - Dizzy's music
 - Volcanic product
 - Al France destination
 - Bell and Barker
 - Jiver near Java?
 - Pie mode
 - At no time
 - Greek letters
 - One way to glide
 - "You said it!"
 - Exodus locale
 - Set off
 - SFO letters
 - Venus in One Touch of Venus
 - Baseball great Speaker
 - Lost in the West Indies?
 - Namath's team
 - La Vita
 - Llama land
 - Micronesian island
 - Bohemian
 - Les Unis
 - Algerian port
 - Arsenio's buddy
 - Phaser setting
 - Sires' spouses
 - Fancy planes
 - Impolite looks
 - Inter
 - Two-seater
 - Pelt purveyor
 - General Amin
 - Parcels (out)
 - Actor Baldwin
 - Silent Movie speaker
 - Lyricist Gershwin
 - Mead's mealtime plea?
 - Martini garnish
 - Bash for Bacchus
 - With hands on hips
 - Besides which
 - Ararat visitor
 - USNA grad
 - Mythical first lady
 - "When you wore"
 - Unruffled
 - Tony's cousin
 - Look after
 - Actress Ladd
 - Give up
 - Dance trio member?
 - Trail persistently
 - GI mess
 - Pungent garnish
 - Game-name part
 - Bronze covering
 - Stieglitz's need
 - Citrus coolers
 - Cringes
 - Piano piece
 - Book before Deut.
 - Down's colleagues
 - Off worker
 - Assail the ramparts
 - Aleutian intro?
 - Cleaner brand
 - Canine noise
 - It may have a silver lining
 - Like Vandyske
 - Knuckleheads
 - Place east of the Urals
 - Herriot, for one
 - Interstate sign
 - Shopping gallery
 - 103 Indian royalty
 - Three-time Wimbledon winner
 - Sunnis' faith
 - Errata
 - Ward off
 - Smldgen
 - Smell (be suspicious)
 - Sister Act roles
 - Shopper type
 - Razor alternative
 - Membership fees
 - Dict. notation
 - Pts. of bucks



QUOTE CRYPTOGRAM by Rebecca Kornbluh

ZC COETB CJD CD BATOE CXT CIFCX - DYT CD BATOE OYS CXT DCXTI
CD XTOI - CXDITOF

Last Week's Quote Cryptogram: Anything that is too stupid to be spoken is sung - Voltaire

JP 11/15/50

Al Giordano

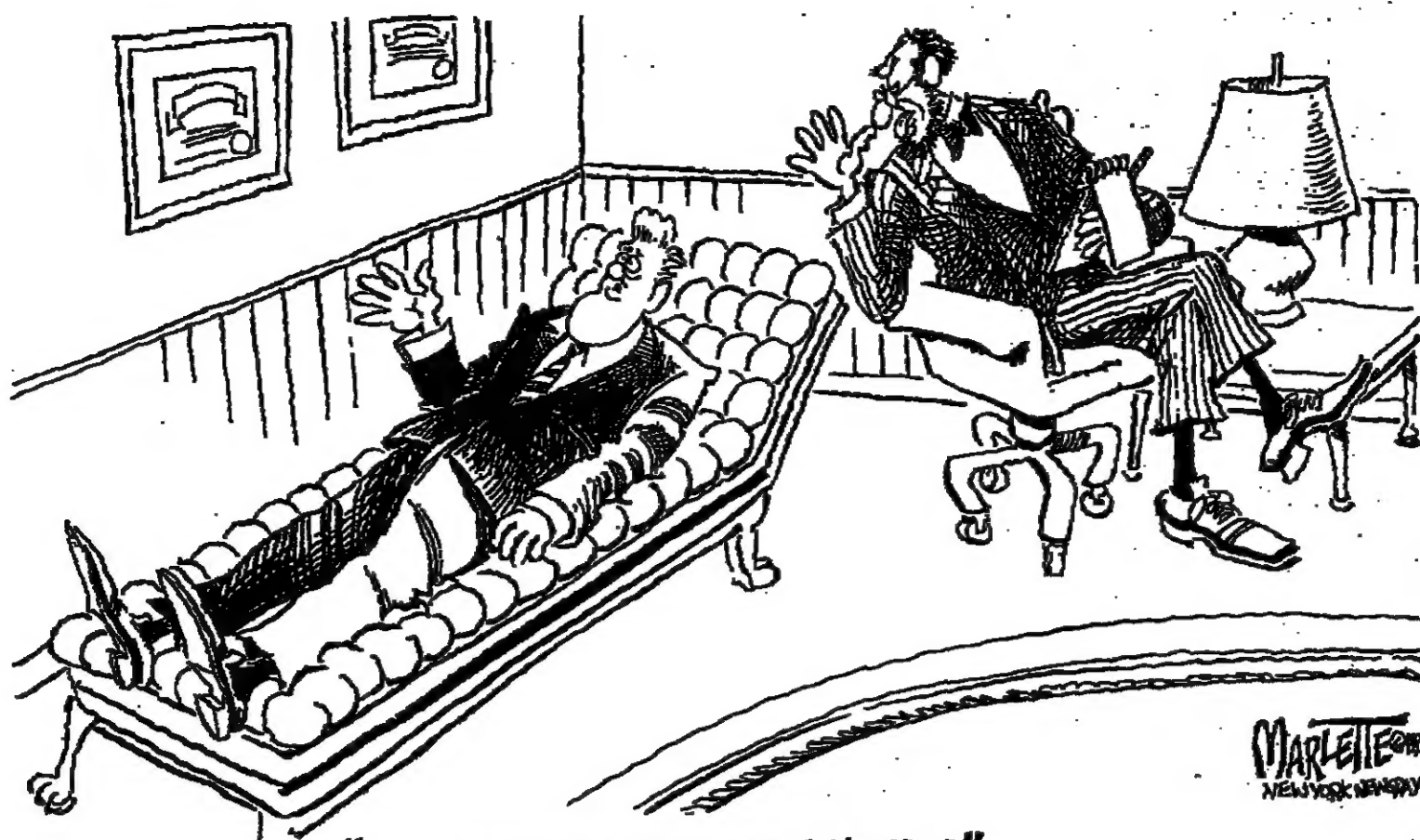
A Haitian State of Mind

President Bill Clinton's Operation Uphold Democracy "shows a strength for Clinton and a weakness for his critics," says US Representative Barney Frank (D-Massachusetts). But he's astounded by the media's whining in the wake of a clear foreign-policy victory. "The culture of negativism is so strong that people can't accept success," Frank says. "People who were denouncing Clinton because he was talking about invading are now denouncing him because he didn't." Lloyd deMause, editor of the *Journal of Psychohistory*, offers an obtuse but fascinating theory for this phenomenon, which he says is grounded in depression and fears of the "castrating mommy," a Freudian concept that sons believe their mothers will be angered by their success, since that signifies independence.

"A prediction: I think we'll be depressed by this," he says. "The nation can't take all this success. We've had much too much progress. We're coming out of a recession. We've got another two million people back at work. Corporations are making money hand over fist. It's based on the psychoanalytic theory that success is very hard to take if you've had a hard time as a child."

Wars and other rituals of human sacrifice, according to deMause, are brought about because "we're looking for some sort of release. You never go to war in a recession. That more or less takes care of your masochistic needs. The danger is when you have recoveries." He compares the US to a depressed patient who begins responding to therapy: "If a person starts getting better, his dreams start popping out all over the place. He's now got to handle his freedom." DeMause says it's time to put the nation on the analyst's couch, or risk repeating violent history again and again.

"We were depressed, as a nation, under George Bush," he says. "We'd lost our evil enemy in the Soviet Union. True, we killed three-quarters-of-a-million Iraqis, but the purpose of a war is to sacrifice your own boys. Well, the shared fantasies of society after the war were ex-



"I JUST WANT TO BE LIKED!"

actly the same as before the war: fantasies of horrible monster mommies."

DeMause spends much of his time clipping magazine covers, political cartoons, and other examples of social trends that he says show a build-up of shared fantasies regarding frightening maternal images. That build-up, he says, represents a clear signal that an act of ritual sacrifice is imminent. Before the Gulf War, he says, it was "Madonna going to bite us to pieces, and Leora Helmsley on the cover of *Newsweek*, billed as 'Rhymes with Rich.' The age-old idea is that we should sac-

rifice our children to avoid being engulfed by the castrating mommy. The goddesses of war always used to be women. It was once felt that the only way to avoid war for a year was to paint the fields with red dye to show Athena that we've got blood on the ground."

In the Clinton era, deMause observes, "The fantasies came back with Hillary with a knife in her hand, and Janet Reno sacrificing children. Then came Lorena Bobbitt. After that it was Tonya Harding. 'All I saw were those terrible, castrating Lorena Bobbitt-type things, until June 6, when all those stopped. That's when

O.J. Simpson grabbed the knife away from Lorena Bobbitt and stuck it in his wife's neck. I don't know if that's what happened, but that's the fantasy. From that point on there were no more mommy fantasies. Hillary was no longer portrayed as strong. She was even burned in effigy. There was no more 'shrinking president.' That's the very day he laid down the gauntlet on Haiti. Everything's been macho for the last three months. We suddenly shifted from a year and a half of dangerous mommies to O.J.'s revenge."

But deMause believes the Simpson trial will provide only a temporary release from the pent-up national fantasies that traditionally lead to war. He says there are three possible releases for this force: "external sacrifice [through war], internal sacrifice [through capital punishment or, for instance, events such as the Waco raid], or regicide," a reference to presidential assassination. "The Simpson trial will provide us with a 'Nicole is a slut' binge for a brief while. Poor O.J. looks as trapped and guilty as we feel. We'll see our fantasies writ large, our nightly dream life in the O.J. trial. Somehow it's going to seem like it's Nicole's fault. But I've still got a feeling that we're going to work it off with some military move, because we've got rage and bad childhood in us." With the recent tough talk on Haiti, deMause says, "I figured, oh boy, this must be it. We came very close to it. But I'll be goddamned if Jimmy Carter, who we were screaming at late in his presidency to go to war in Iran, once again prevented a war. He got the hostages out, but we still threw him out of office. We wanted a war. He went to Korea and stopped a war. We could have had an atomic war there."

"In Clinton's televised speech threatening a war, he talked about children in Haiti being made to watch the beatings. Remember that Clinton did stop his stepfather from beating his mother. He's going to go in there and stop Daddy once again."

DeMause does have some hope for the future, and for that he credits baby doctor Benjamin Spock, among others.

"Since the Vietnam War, we've had improved child-rearing personalities, as in Spock children," he says. "Wars tend to be shorter and less severe than previously in American history. Clinton and Carter are part of the new cycle. They were able to do this. 'My guess is that, after a brief up, Clinton will go down in the polls again. But if you could handle every war this way, wouldn't it be wonderful?'"

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Arturo J. Cruz Jr.
Consuelo Cruz Sequiro

Fidelity Fidel isn't going anywhere

ROBERT P. PITTSBURGH
POST-GAZETTE



Anyone looking toward the Caribbean in the last couple of weeks has had to ask the following about Cuba: Given the demise of Fidel Castro's Soviet benefactors, given the newfound resolve on the part of the United States to thwart his regime, given the vast number of souls willing to throw themselves into the ocean to escape the beleaguered island, is Dr. Castro, president of Cuba, commander in chief of the Communist Party of Cuba and prime minister of the Cuban Council of Ministers, about to fall? Probably not.

Consider this. To control the boardwalk uprising of August 5, in which anti-Castro protesters clashed with government forces, Castro deployed the police only briefly. He mostly relied on the Blas Roca Brigade, an association of construction workers who normally make their living building houses for the party faithful and hotels for tourists. These hard-hat revolutionaries are analogous to the Sandinistas' Divine Mobs in that they're passionately loyal, they are not in uniform, and instead of firearms, they carry clubs and stones.

The Blas Roca Brigade pacified the boardwalk. How different from the insurrection the previous year at Cofimar, a fishing town ten miles from Havana, the very place where Hemingway was inspired to write *The Old Man and the Sea*. At Cofimar, Castro deployed elite security troops, highly trained soldiers who proved their willingness to shoot at fellow Cubans. (When it was over, there were three dead and many more wounded.) This year, Castro drove to the boardwalk via El Prado Avenue to boast: "We don't need weapons to deal with the lumpen."

In short, the socialist system is in crisis, but the Castro regime is still functional. As the average Cuban puts it, "Se acabó la ideología, solo queda la policía." — "Ideology is finished. Only the police remain."

But the Castro regime has one additional advantage — the conspirators aim to escape, not to overthrow. In Cuba, the prevailing impulse is to leave, forever. The Cuban Rafter — the *balsero* — in Miami have a mantra: "I'm not going back, come what may." A disappointed Latin American revolutionary who has been living in Cuba for twenty years told us that in his opinion "70 percent of the people simply want to go to hell." And a friend who asked a child what he wanted to be when he grew up got the reply, "I want to be a foreigner."

Cubans dedicate their energy either to meeting their basic needs or to planning their flight. For them the perils of the sea are less frightening than plotting against their leader. And Castro knows it. Thus, in the wake of the boardwalk riot, he threatened another Mariel exodus. The threat served a dual purpose. The most obvious one was to unnerve the Clinton administration by transforming the Cuba problem into an immigration nightmare for the United States. But the threat was also seduc-

tive: in the coded language Castro shares with his people, he was telling them to be patient, that he's about to let them go, as he did in the 1980s. From all appearances, they believe him. Despite the recent shifts in U.S. immigration policy for Cubans, Castro's subjects are fleeing the island by the thousands.

Finally, there's the question of the Cuban military. Many prominent exiles see the army as one of the regime's vulnerable points. Jorge Mas Canosa, head of the powerful Cuban American Foundation, advocates a tightening of the embargo in the hope of prompting a military coup. Some say that Mas Canosa even envisions Cuban officers recruiting him as the main architect for the post-socialist economy — after which he might campaign for the Cuban presidency, garnering votes with boatloads of consumer goods streaming into Havana's harbor.

Mas Canosa's strategy may prove unrealistic. Recall that in 1989 Castro managed in the brief span of thirty days to incarcerate, put on trial and execute General Arnaldo Ochoa, Cuba's pre-eminent military hero. The Cuban president also liquidated his own most trusted political protégé, Tony de la Guardia, on charges of drug trafficking.

And he purged the Ministry of the Interior, where the regime's reformers were embedded. To this end, he threw Minister José Abrahantes in prison (who had been in charge of Castro's personal security detail), where he died of a "heart attack." As of that moment, the ministry fell into the hands of military counterintelligence, which is controlled by Raúl Castro, Fidel's youngest brother, and his most trusted allies. Scarce resources are now channeled not to the Interior Ministry but to military counterintelligence, which spies on those who spy on the population. These military shadows are extremely loyal to their caudillo. (If Anastasio Somoza had the allegiance of his officers until the very last moment, this is even more the case with Fidel, who is a more charismatic and serious dictator.)

Ideally, Castro, who is pushing 70 and has been in power for thirty-five years, should retire to Galicia in northwestern Spain, his father's homeland, as has been proposed to him by his intimate friend Manuel Fraga, who heads the Galician autonomous government. It also would be ideal if Castro deposited power in the hands of the young party technocrats headed by Carlos Lage, who are eager to launch reforms and to en-

ter into a dialogue with the exile community.

But being a retired dictator abroad is not an alluring prospect. Somoza was massacred in Paraguay soon after he went into exile. The alternative to violent death might be a ridiculous end to a historic life. Castro could end up like the nineteenth-century tyrant Juan Manuel Rosas, who ran Argentina at will, then left for England in 1852, where he spent many years dressed like a gaucho, herding cattle on the country's gentle, green slopes. Now imagine the graying Castro, dressed in olive green, surveying Galicia in a Soviet jeep.

The Cuban leader need not contemplate either alternative. For starters, economic reform is more politically feasible now than it was in the 1970s. These days Castro only has to worry only about the survival of *fidellismo*; back then he had to defend a much larger ideological project. Economic reform no longer entails political reform. He has opened the tourism industry to foreign investment, and has dollarized the economy. There's also speculation that he's about to legalize peasant markets. While Castro abhors private economic activity — and when it comes to reform in the domestic economy proper he has been "cau-

tiously timid," as one confidential report written for him put it recently — he can still institute a series of partial reforms. These might not spark the economy, but they would allow him to meet the needs of his operatives and allies.

To revive the Cuban economy completely would require the Cuban exiles' entrepreneurial capacity and accumulated capital. In China, the return of overseas Chinese capital to the mainland has been key. Of course, the Cuban exiles could also help by acquiescing to lifting the embargo. The exiles will do neither unless Castro is gone. And Castro will continue to take the embargo as a pretext for the condition of semi-autarchy in which he keeps the island. Railing against external economic "aggression," he cuts off Cuba from external political, ideological and cultural currents. In the meantime, he knows the Spaniards will invest in tourism, and that Latin Americans, Canadians and Europeans will come, among other things, to patronize the flourishing prostitution trade. Castro also knows that the same exile community that insists on the embargo will continue to remit to its relatives and friends half a billion dollars a year in hard currency, medicine and food, United States policy notwithstanding. And he knows that he can always tolerate another exodus. Then he'll even have the satisfaction of exacerbating the friction between Miami's exile community and the rest of American society.

Fidel Castro, then, is likely to stay. The Cuban leader does not want a face-saving escape route; he wants to die in his bed in Havana. He is even resigned to a rather distant vindication by history: he recently stated that a proper assessment of his achievements will take 1,000 years. Let's hope he'll be gone before then.

Arturo J. Cruz Jr. teaches at the Central American Institute for Business Administration in Managua. Consuelo Cruz Sequiro is a visiting fellow at Princeton University's Center of International Studies.

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A pain in the belly

EPHRAIM KISHON
KISHON'S KEYHOLE

A few nights ago I woke up around midnight with a stomachache unlike anything in the annals of human suffering.

With what strength was left in me I crawled to the phone and rang up Dr. Wasservogel, who lives in the flat above ours. Mrs. Wasservogel lifted the receiver, and after I had told her that I was going to pieces with pain, informed me that her husband was not at home. She advised me to wait half an hour, and if the pain was still there, to call Dr. Blaumilch.

I waited a century-long half hour, and before my mind's eye there passed images from my sad childhood, my years of productive work in a forced-labor camp, and my journalistic decline.

Then I phoned Dr. Blaumilch, and his wife replied. She said that her husband did not receive patients on odd days, and that I should contact Dr. Greenbutter. I rang up that doctor, and Mrs. Greenbutter lifted the receiver and laid it to rest off the hook.

For a while I crawled up and down the walls, then I prepared my last will and testament and left a legacy of \$250 for the building of an auditorium in my name.

On the very verge of collapse I remembered that Yossi, the neighbor's son, was an enthusiastic radio ham. To cut a long story short: Yossi contacted Ben-Gurion Airport by short-wave radio, and an El Al plane took off carrying with it an SOS message for Cyprus. There the plane was met by the special courier of the Israel Consulate, who dashed off to Luxembourg and from there sent a 500-word cable to John Major.

The British premier put his personal train at the disposal of the Kof Yisrael correspondent, who flew to Copenhagen and from there broadcast a dramatic appeal to world public opinion. Canadian Jewry immediately dispatched an ambulance to Holland. The police chief of Rotterdam drove the ambulance all over Europe and collected 37 famous professors and surgeons, who arrived here in a jet bomber of the US Air Force.

On the way to Tel Aviv, the convoy was swelled by the participants at the Netanya medical convention and thus a total of 108 doctors arrived at daybreak. Dr. Wasservogel was awakened by the wailing and din of the bases pulling up, and came running down the steps. I took advantage of his presence and asked him what to do for a stomachache. He told me I should be more careful about what I ate.

Thus my life was saved by international solidarity. But next time I'll call Queen Elizabeth directly. I don't waste so much time.

Translated by Yohanan Goldman



For years, experimental psychologist Monica Moore has been covertly watching women and men flirt; she says it all begins when girl eyes boy. (Joel Fishman)

A glance, a smile – so sexy, so scientific

LIFE-STYLE
GERALDINE BAUM

YOU probably shouldn't know about Monica Moore's research.

You think you want to know, but really you don't. If you did, you'd be too self-conscious to do what comes naturally.

For while the rest of us fumble through life clutching our hearts and throats, this woman observes us and simply knows.

For almost 20 years, Moore, an experimental psychologist, has been studying flirting. In fact, she has spent a career turning an immensely subtle art into science.

Which is a little like reducing Mona Lisa's smile into a neurological tic.

Moore, a professor at St. Louis University, and her teams of graduate students spent hundreds of hours in bars and student centers covertly watching women and men court, and painstakingly recording every smile and laugh.

After feeding all the data into a computer, Moore came up with a catalog of 52 gestures women use to signal their interest in men.

Think of it as L.L. Bean's Love Collection.

Moore, the Jane Goodall of human courtship, is quite serious about her work.

"People see flirting as so frivolous," she says. "But I'd argue that to know about all this is very important because it helps explain human relations."

Like Charles Darwin, Moore began with the premise that women make the initial choice of a mate. And from there the courtship process begins.

Western cultures wrongly assume men control the process, she says, because they focus on the far more obvious second stage of courtship – the approach.

But Moore contends it all begins when girl eyes boy – and smiles or smooths her skirt or licks her lips. And study after study showed that how attractive a woman is is less important than her flirting skills.

"So she gets the first turn, then he gets a turn. Each time one signals the other they are reaffirming

their choice. Either one can opt out at any time along the way."

In fact, Moore's studies decode the obvious. The only surprise is that such excruciatingly erotic behavior can sound so boring.

Listen to her description of "neck presentation": "The woman tilted her head sideways to an angle of approximately 45 degrees. This resulted in the ear almost touching the ipsilateral shoulder, thereby exposing the opposite side of the neck. Occasionally the woman stroked the exposed neck area with her fingers."

But Moore isn't writing for *True Romance*. Rather, she publishes in such scintillating academic journals as *Semiotica* and *Ethology and Sociobiology*.

The best part of her study on gestures, which included observing 200 women over two years, is the list.

To attract a man, women most often smile, glance, primp, laugh,

giggle, toss their heads, flip their hair and whisper. Sometimes they hike their skirts, pat a buttock, hug, request a dance, touch a knee and caress.

Moore's description of one of the most frequent signals – "solitary dancing" – would make any one who has ever been in a singles bar squirm.

"While seated or standing, the woman moved her body in time to the music. A typical male response was to request a dance."

Moore began her research in flirting in the late 1970s when she herself was a graduate student in search of a dissertation topic.

Her adviser suggested she pick something fun, and all she could think was: "Food, sex, food, sex, food, sex." Later Moore heard an anthropologist lecture about biological theories of human female choice, which started Moore wondering how women made decisions about whom they choose.

Moore interviewed 100 women,

asking what it was about the men they were seeing that made them sexy. But interviewing techniques presented too many problems, so she decided she had to make objective observations of women making choices.

In other words, she wasn't interested in when Harry met Sally as what Sally was doing with her hands at the time.

"I had to make a list," she says. Moore doesn't have a similar list of men's gestures. All she knows is that men send out undirected signals of power and attractiveness by puffing up their chests or checking their watch or smoothing their ties.

"But they don't do what women do," she says. "Once a woman looks around the room, she settles on one or two men and starts sending out the signals."

In the next few years Moore hopes to use her catalog to find out more about women's choices and she wants to explore whether flirting drops off after marriage.

"I don't think so, but it will be fascinating to find out," says Moore, who is 41 and married with a child. (Los Angeles Times)

When dogs act human

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

ALTHOUGH we try not to attribute human motives to animal behavior, sometimes the situation is so blatantly expressed it is difficult not to draw conclusions.

A reader from Herzliya asked if it is possible for dogs to act out of jealousy.

"My dog is a year-old spayed bitch, a poodle mix," the letter said. "I got her 10 months ago just at the time that my only son [I am a single parent] went into the army. Now, every time my son comes home for a visit the dog invariably does something that is absolutely forbidden."

"She tears up something I cherish or, even though she is house trained, she makes a puddle on the carpet. She never misbehaves at any other time. What is the reason? What can one do?"

My own view, based on years of experience, is that some dogs do act out of some sort of pique, and when they do it is hard to miss. I recall one dog I had while living in the country, a German Shepherd bitch, that often wandered about for some hours.

When she would fail to be at home when I was ready to go to bed, I would simply lock the door and leave her out. After all, she had a comfortable bed on an enclosed porch.

But whenever she came home and found herself locked out, she would strew all the contents of the garbage can on the lawn and porch.

She never did this when the door was open, even though she often chose to sleep on the porch.

I concluded that the raid on the garbage can was her way of expressing her displeasure over being left out.

In the case of our reader, I would guess that the dog may not be getting her usual attention when the son is home, and this is her way of attracting it.

As for jealousy, animal reactions are not usually so much "me and me alone," but a sort of "me too" attitude.

A good idea would be to give the dog a little more attention when the son comes home, and it would especially help if he developed a good relationship with the dog by, for example, taking her for a walk.

This case is a mild one compared to some I have seen. A young bachelor doctor I once knew could not bring a woman guest into the house without his four-year-old poodle causing expensive damage.

When he finally married, there was a war of attrition for months.

Some dogs don't do any damage to property when upset, but they sulk, for example following a bath or after being left alone a long time.

The Jews of Holland were a very special breed

THERE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

MICHAMANE Yossef is a requiem for Dutch Jewry, decimated in the Holocaust. Its 550 pages honor octogenarian Joseph Michman (Melkman) and contain some of his writings on the history and literature of Dutch Jewry.

He is widely known here for his long service as head of the cultural section of the Education Ministry. (The volume is published by the Hebrew University's Institute for Research on Dutch Jews.)

Writing 70 years ago, historian A. Seeligmann called Dutch Jewry "something special." They were different from their brethren ever since the States of Low Countries and West Friesland declared them free in 1616. They did not have to fight for emancipation. Cosmopolitan in outlook, they adhered to principles of the French Revolution. They were a closely knit community, but were not persecuted by identity problems.

Seeligmann distinguished three groups in the community – the Sephardim, or rather Portuguese, were the first to seek asylum in the Low Countries from the Iberianquisition. Apparently, they were able to keep their wealth. The Ashkenazi Jews, fleeing the horrors of Rhineland massacres of 1655, did service for the Sephardim. And then came refugees from Polish pogroms – dejected, penniless, hopeless.

It is not accurate to say that equal rights were afforded to all Dutch Jews, Michman notes. The States let local authorities decide how to treat their Jews. Some towns refused to admit them. Others imposed restrictions. In Amsterdam, Michman remarks, Jews had not been allowed to join artisans' guilds. They survived only because the authorities turned a blind eye to the rules.

The Sephardim were easily the dominant factor in the Amsterdam community until the 19th century. When the Ashkenazim came, they wanted to integrate into the established Sephardi order, but there was an unbridgeable rift between the two communities in customs and character. The Ashkenazim, whether German or Polish-born, spoke Yiddish in daily intercourse, the Sephardim spoke Portuguese or Spanish, while the intellectuals spoke French and used Latin.

THE separation persisted over centuries, Michman notes.

"When I was a child, I knew three types of Portuguese. There were those who had severed their ties with Judaism but retained the patronyms indicating their origin; there were those who merged with the Ashkenazim on a professional level; and there were those who walked on Shabbat to the *esnoga* [synagogue], bearing the

airs of their ancestry."

There is no evidence, observes Michman, that the Ashkenazi traditions influenced the Sephardi ways of life. It was said among the Sephardim that one would rather marry his daughter to a Gentile than to a *redesco* (German).

Indeed, the Ashkenazim lacked style. Coming from various cultural environments, Ashkenazi synagogue leaders noisily quarreled among themselves, and occasionally appealed to the authorities to solve their problems.

The chief rabbi of Amsterdam was, until a 100 years ago, chosen from halachic luminaries abroad. Amsterdam had a famous yeshiva, but only rarely was the chief rabbi chosen from its alumni. Some of them achieved fame abroad such as Moshe Zacuto. Born in Amsterdam, he became the rabbi of Venice, where he composed the first biblical drama in Hebrew.

The Jews tried hard to stay out of local politics, but occasionally were drawn in by force of circumstance. Towards the end of the 18th century, mobs in Amsterdam and other towns, styling themselves Democrats, rebelled against the House of Orange. The Jews, 90 percent of whom favored

King William, found themselves in a quandary when the deputy chief of police hired Jewish youths to protect his residence. In the subsequent squabble, one defender and one attacker were killed, and the *parnassim*, the financially established, of the Jewish community feared the worse. The crisis was finally resolved through the

intervention of the king of Prussia, whose sister was married to the Dutch ruler.

In 1830, many Jews sided with the Dutch in their fight against the Belgians, who had been seeking to resolve the union imposed by the big powers of the day. Moshe Leiman, a maths teacher in Amsterdam school, wrote a very long

poem – in Hebrew – castigating the Belgians for their crimes. The author must have known that few if any would read the manuscript in a strange language, says Michman. Apparently, the poem was simply a manifestation of loyalty to a regime whose support Leiman sought in his aspiration for an academic post.

The general trend of Dutch Jews since the middle of the 19th century was to integrate into gentile society. On the whole, they found no obstacle until the emer-

gence of the Nazis across the border. German antagonism spread to Holland, when at least one party declared its intention to curtail Jewish influence in commerce, the arts and free professions.

Zionism trickled into Jewish society until World War I and became a noticeable current only with the growing influence of Nazism. The Holocaust decimated Dutch Jewry, and there's hardly a chance, Michman says, that the community will regain its importance.

Shulamit Lev Ari – pioneer journalist

SHULAMIT Lev Ari Geller, the pioneer of home and family sections in print media here, died of a stroke in her Tel Aviv home last week. She was 73. Lithuanian-born Lev Ari earned a degree in political science from the Hebrew University and began her career in journalism in 1945. She was hired by *Ha'aretz* where she worked for almost 30 years.

Initially given a tiny, once-a-week spot on consumer affairs, she expanded the column into a full section which appeared several times a week. Her gradual introduction of other areas of women's interest prompted publisher Gershon Schocken to appoint her

as editor of the section. Fashion, food and social problems were subjects introduced to the paper by Lev Ari.

Uncompromising in her standards, she refused to allow editorial material to be influenced by advertisers. A stickler for careful research and accurate reporting, she became a role model for today's investigative reporters. Many of the reporters, photographers and editorial assistants she trained were offered work by leading newspapers and magazines and by the electronic media.

An active unionist, Lev Ari in 1968 established a women's press division as an independent organ within the Tel Aviv Journalists

Association, and served as its chairman for many years.

Together with *The Jerusalem Post's* Helen Rossi, Lev Ari also helped to put Israel on the international media map by enrolling Israeli women journalists as members of Association Internationale de Journalistes et Pages Femmines. She was the first Israeli to be elected vice president of AIJPF.

Her involvement with journalistic ethics was a lifetime preoccupation. On retirement from *Ha'aretz* in 1974, Lev Ari continued as a member of the ethics committee of the Journalists Association.

She is survived by a son, a daughter and five grandchildren. D.L.

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Baseball has forgotten its humble origins

GEORGE GRELLA

"I BELIEVE in the church of baseball," says Annie Savoy in *Bull Durham*, one of the best films on the subject, and most fans share her belief.

With a strike taking place, we must conclude that the money changes have taken over the temple. Because of its wealth, organization and popularity, the collective entity officially known as Major League Baseball devalues itself that it actually represents the game. To presume that the sport really resides in the major leagues, however, is rather like some devout worshiper imagining that God dwells only in the great cathedrals of his faith.

Since all ball games seem to have originated in ancient religious practices, the analogy is entirely appropriate; certainly all true fans know that baseball retains its sense of the mystical and marvelous. Once the ritual stick-and-ball contests filtered down from the priestly classes to the common folk and spread across Europe, the game itself split into innumerable competing sects, many of which survive in one form or another in the present day — hockey, polo, cricket and golf, for example, obviously share some elements with baseball.

Its long and complicated history suggests that baseball can never belong to a special group, a single wealthy and privileged class, or in contemporary America, to a bunch of whiny, greedy owners and players.

More important, no matter how high the salaries and how enormous

the profits, baseball cannot soil itself with economics; all that money, which constitutes the central issue between the two sides in the dispute, changes hands outside the boundaries of the game.

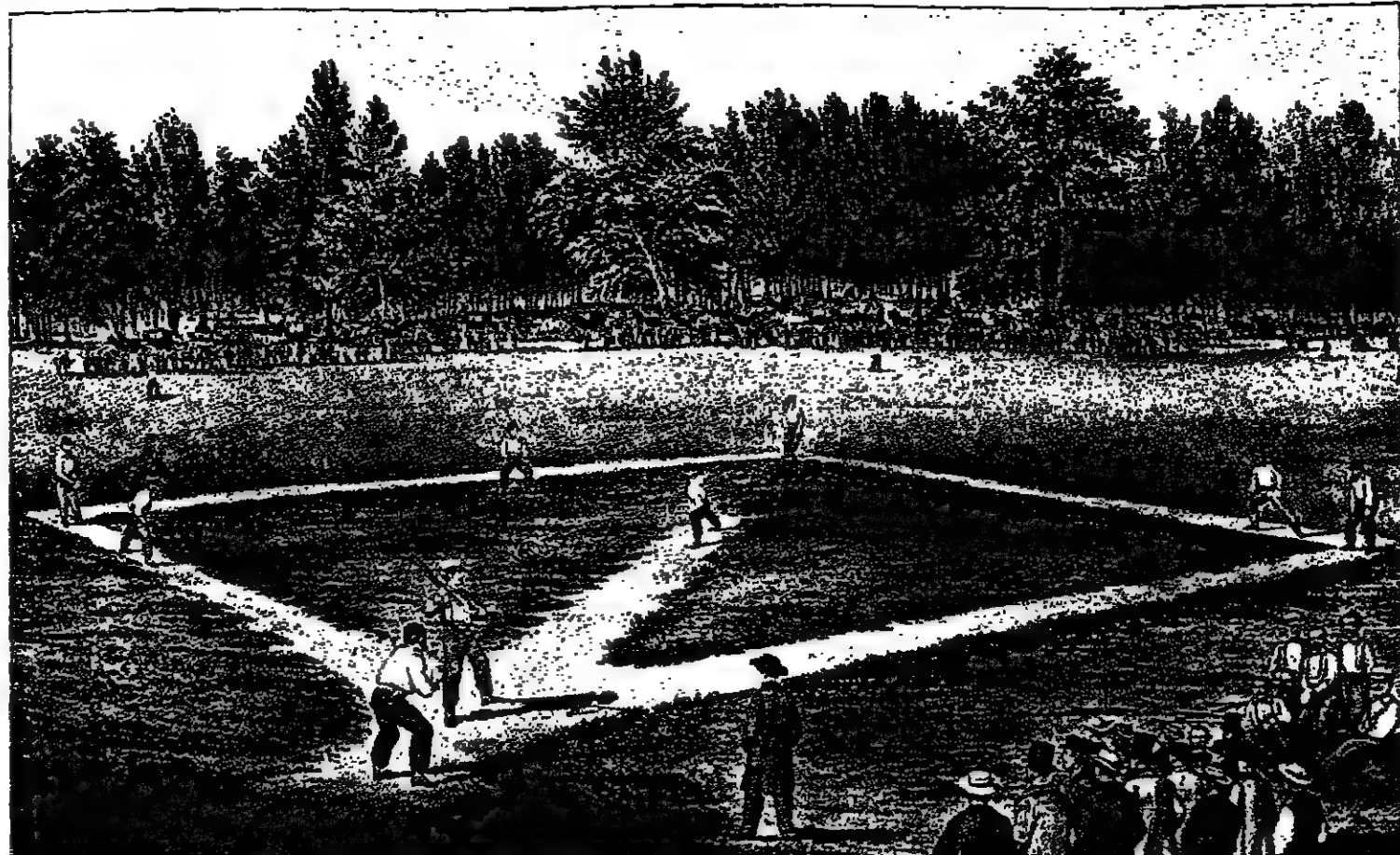
In its purest sense, no game can involve money. The contest takes place within certain limits that mark it as a game, a field that becomes a free and sacred space. The only possible exchange within that arena is an essentially mystical transaction, the process of victory and defeat — a team wins or loses an intangible object, a ballgame, a precious something of no apparent value.

Some of the most important reasons for baseball's special prominence in American culture derive from its assertion of freedom. Limited only by two diverging lines that never reach an end, it opens rather than encloses space; played without a clock, it suspends the progress of time. Promising an infinity of space and an eternity of time, it expresses fully the grandest, most liberating dreams of the national spirit, which must not be enmeshed by the greed and arrogance of the professional baseball people.

Contrary to the beliefs of those who run the major leagues, the game need not be conducted in great stadia or manicured fields, before thousands of spectators and millions of television viewers.

Like the nice ordinary neighborhood kid who struck it rich and moved to a snooty part of town, Major League Baseball has forgotten where it came from.

Its origins lie not only in the



IN THE BEGINNING — The Elysian Fields in Hoboken, NJ was the site of the first baseball game between two organized teams. On June 19, 1846, the New York Nine defeated the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York, 23-1. (Currier & Ives)

distant past of ancient civilizations, but in the living history of American culture, where it evolved from a children's game to an artistic endeavor uniquely suited to the nation's spirit.

Uninhibited by the bureaucratic nonsense of officialdom, that

game needs no leagues or umpires or uniforms, but simply a bat, ball and glove; often without the full complement of players, often with one field entirely forbidden, or some confusion about the exact distance between bases, it is amateur, unorthodox, unorganized

baseball, the very best version of the game.

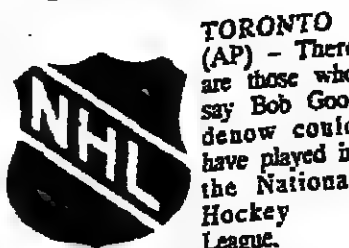
That's the game that fans should play and watch and believe in.

That game will continue as long as the nation exists, the people will continue to love it and the Republic will remain intact. No strike can

destroy the purity, joy and significance of the essential game as practiced in the church of baseball. (Los Angeles Times)

Grella is a professor of English and Film Studies at the University of Rochester.

Goodenow is good enough for hockey



TORONTO (AP) — There are those who say Bob Goodenow could have played in the National Hockey League.

But the former member of the US national hockey team wanted to be a lawyer — a labor lawyer, to be precise.

Goodenow's two worlds have melded together nicely. He now is executive director of the NHL Players' Association, leading the 700-member players union in its battle with the league over a new collective bargaining agreement.

It'll be the second agreement for the NHLPA under Goodenow, who took over from Alan Eagleson in 1991.

The first agreement, forged in 1992, was borne of a 10-day strike near the end of the season. Goodenow's acumen as a negotiator — he was already respected by general managers from his time as a player agent — became public.

His timing was the power-play the union needed to get its deal. The players had got paid most of their money, the owners worried that their cash-cow — the playoffs — might not be contested.

Now the NHL and its players find the situation reversed. Commissioner Gary Bettman is playing hardball by postponing the season, thereby delaying the players' paychecks.

Goodenow, using the lessons he learned on the ice, is promoting unity among the players. He portrays himself as the bridge builder, and the players as the good guys willing to play under the rules of the expired agreement.

Perhaps the strategy evolved because he understands that hockey players love to play hockey.

"I can relate totally to what the players are thinking because I have been there," Goodenow said shortly after taking over the union.

As a player, Goodenow absorbed his share of knocks and has the scars to prove it.

His left cheekbone needed to be wired together, the result of a high stick in the championship game of the US Junior B championships in 1970.

Goodenow went on to play right wing and center for three seasons at Harvard University, finishing with 94 points in 75 games. He was the team's co-captain in 1974.

Goodenow also played on the US national team that won the 1974 Pool title in 1974. And he was on the American squad at the 1975 A Pool championships.

Goodenow says he wasn't cut out for the big leagues.

"I wasn't good enough and I wanted to go to law school," he said.

OJ video: How to exercise in hotels, other confining places

TOM COLLINS

IF, unlike OJ Simpson, you are short on time and out of shape, your local video shop will soon have just the thing for you: A 68-minute workout with the former Hertz hurdler.

Brought to you by Playboy, the tape is called "OJ Simpson: Minimum Maintenance Fitness for Men" and goes on sale this month.

No, it wasn't filmed in jail.

It was in the can May 27, with the final day of a three-day shoot done in Simpson's home. The homicide he is charged with happened June 12, at the home of ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson.

The \$15 video includes a scene of a smiling Simpson playing basketball with house guest Brian "Kato" Kaelin at the suburban Brentwood estate where he was arrested June 17.

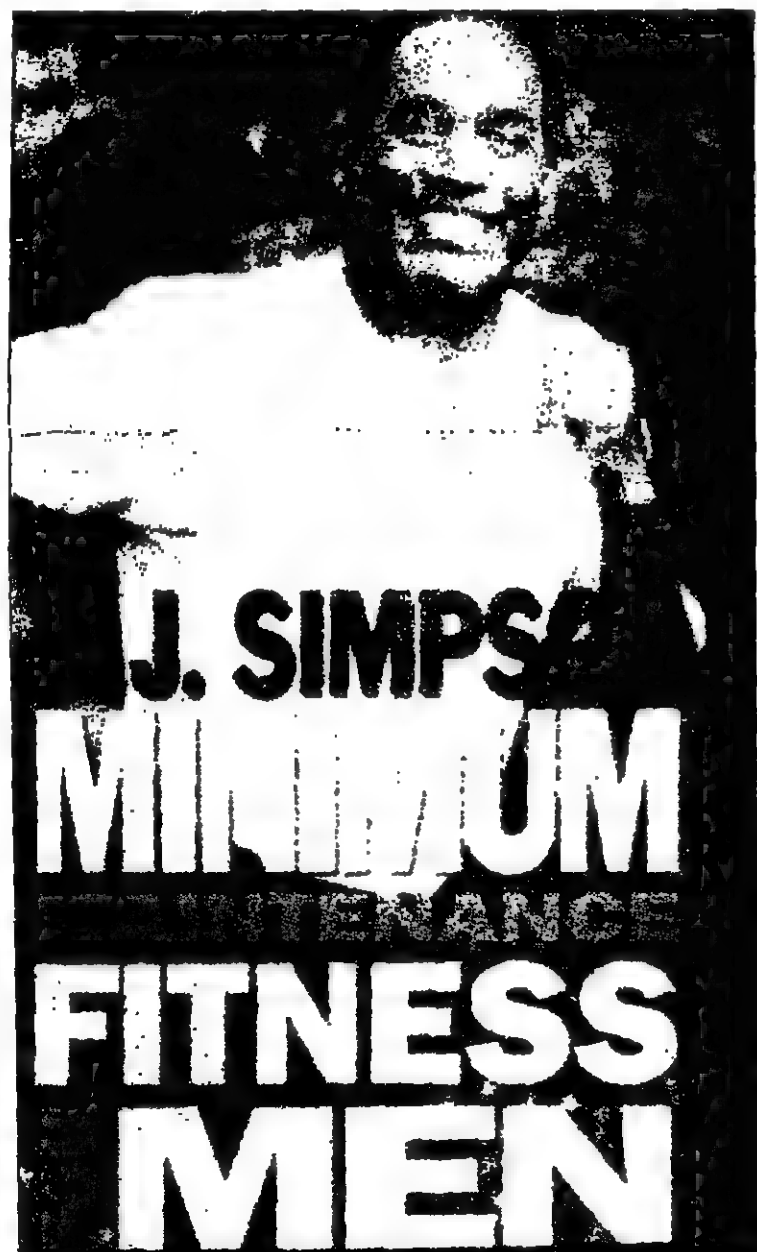
On a brisk stroll in front of the home, Simpson tells viewers: "I used to walk on the wild side, now I just walk."

The videotape includes a basic aerobic workout session and stretching and exercise routines that can be done at the office, in hotel rooms, on airplanes and other confining places (like you know where).

Simpson knows the tape is being released. He should know; his defense lawyers and Hugh Hefner screened it together. "They all felt it was worthwhile and should be released," Jeff Jenest, an executive of Playboy Entertainment Group, said.

Under the circumstances, Jenest doesn't expect Simpson will be able to do anything to promote sales of the tape. And he wouldn't say if Simpson was paid a flat fee or will get royalties on sales.

"We hope it will sell anywhere from 100,000 to 700,000," Jenest said. (Newsday)



AVOIDING JAILHOUSE ROT — Given OJ Simpson's present predicament, his fitness video is eerily appropriate. (Reuters)

Medicine ball is good medicine

LAWRENCE PROULX

FEW things in fitness are so passé.

Most people today have seen medicine balls, if at all, only in old slapstick movies, where a stooge tosses one of the heavy round blobs and watches another get knocked silly trying to catch it.

But medicine balls never went out of fashion with boxers, and today sports teams and some fitness programs are also using them and having a good time at it.

"We use them quite a bit, mostly for abdominal strength," said Tim Bishop, the strength and conditioning coach of the Baltimore Orioles. "We do a lot of rotational exercises, related to the movements made in throwing and hitting. What I'll do is stand there and throw them to the player (either standing or seated) and they'll throw them back, with a twisting movement. It's a more aggressive way of training the trunk area." All catches and throws are two-handed.

Dennis Householder, who trains the Washington Bullets, said he has four basic two-handed exercises: a chest pass, a straight-arm overhead pass, a "triceps throw" from behind the head, and, for a solo player, a repeated overhead bounce off the floor (there are bouncing and non-bouncing medicine balls).

He emphasizes the importance of "exploding" into the throwing motion.

Players also use the balls to augment jumping

exercises by holding them over their head and touching the backboard with them.

Swim coach Richard Schouberg of Germantown Academy in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, has his teams use the balls 25 minutes a day in a variety of exercises, in the water and out. "They build strength, agility and speed. And they're fun."

As for the average person, "there are a lot of us 35 to 60 who want to live without pain and to have the strength and energy to perform everyday actions," said Peter Shumock, a Seattle trainer who's worked for years with the Mariners and who teaches fitness classes with medicine balls. "As people get older they lose flexibility and strength. I train them for the performance of the movements that they encounter most often day to day."

Herbert Hoover and his cabinet played a sort of volleyball with a six-pound medicine ball. "Hoover was obsessed with efficiency," said Bob Weist of West Branch, Iowa, an enthusiast of the game known as Hooverball. "He wanted the most possible exercise in the least possible time."

If you get real good at the sport, you might want to move to Iowa, Hoover's home state, where the sport has been revived. But consider this: You won't find anyone handing out free tubes of Ben-Gay ointment. (The Washington Post)

Bengals on target to repeat as NFL's worst

CINCINNATI (AP) — They don't tackle, block, throw, catch, kick or line up properly. No wonder they don't win.

Just five games into the season, the Cincinnati Bengals have defended their title as the NFL's worst team. No one else has shown such consistent ineptitude. No other team has a bleaker outlook.

And no one knows how to even begin sorting out the mess that is supposed to pass for a professional football team. They do so many things wrong so consistently that even the players are at a loss in what is already a lost season.

"The list goes on forever," quarterback David Klingler said. "There's not one big reason, there's a bunch of little reasons. If there

was one big reason, it would be easy to fix. We've got so many things we're not doing right, it seems we're standing in a thunderstorm."

Thunderstorm? Try a flood. The tide of mistakes has swept away fan interest — and evidently some of the players' interest — in a team that went to the Super Bowl six years ago.

The Bengals' 23-7 loss Sunday to the Miami Dolphins left them the only 0-5 team in the NFL. The only other challenger for the title of league's worst team is Denver at 0-4, but the Broncos are a recent addition to the contender's role. The Bengals are on their way to being two-time champions.

They got the top pick in the

draft last season because of their 3-13 record, took defensive lineman Dan "Big Daddy" Wilkinson and looked for an upswing in wins and fan interest. Instead, attendance is down and the Bengals are just as abysmal as a year ago, when they opened the season with a team-record 10 losses.

Captain Dave Shula already is guarding against players tuning out. His message during their bye week: 0-5 had better hurt.

"You're nothing if you're just going through this thing being numb and you don't care about what's happening out there," Shula told them. "You've got to have some kind of feeling. You should be feeling awful bad right now."

There's reason to be miserable. Cincinnati's pro football team is a national joke and a local embarrassment. Cartoonists lampoon them and fans ignore them.

They even have problems executing plays in practice.

"There's no carryover, for whatever reason," Klingler said. "We happen to get it right in the meetings, and sometimes it doesn't make it out to the practice field. It doesn't make it to the games on Sunday."

"You can only coach so hard, teach so long and repeat things so many times. Eventually somebody's got to listen and get it done."

Soccer replaces communism as E. Europe icon

NEW YORK (AP) — Where communism failed, soccer has prevailed.

After enduring decades of godless totalitarianism, eastern Europeans have found an icon in professional soccer. With the changes have come stars, national prestige, proud politicians and money.

Europe's formerly Marxist countries had banned and ridiculed pro sports as a capitalist evil. But now that communism was defeated on its home ground, soccer players have found new and lucrative opportunities by signing up with Western clubs.

For eastern Europe's fledgling democracies struggling with high unemployment and inflation, soccer offers material rewards such as pricey cars. For instance, a businessman has given each Romanian player a Mercedes Benz, a lavish gift in a country where even domestic cars cost up to 10 years' savings for average Romanians. With such lucrative benefits, soccer has helped worsen inequality between the new classes, creating envy.

The World Cup was Bulgaria's moment of ecstasy. Never having won a World Cup game in 16 attempts since 1962, the Bulgarians found themselves in the 1994 semifinals against Italy after victories over two-time champion Argentina and three-time champion Germany.

Bulgaria was defeated by Italy 2-1 in the semifinals, but the Bulgarians blamed the French referee for not awarding them a penalty shot for an Italian hand ball in the box.

After losing their biggest motivation (and bonuses), the Bulgarians fell 4-0 to Sweden in the consolation game and finished fourth, still an honorable result.

But Bulgaria is not alone in celebrating this World Cup. Had it not been for the heroics of Swedish goalkeeper Thomas Ravelli who saved two penalty shots, Romania, too, would have

played in the semifinals. Some even had talked about a Romania-Bulgaria final at the Rose Bowl — the Balkan Bombshell, as Romanian sports reporters were ready to call it.

Why were the underdogs from eastern Europe suddenly in the limelight?

Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev offered an explanation.

"When the Bulgarian people see the team have such great successes in such a popular sport, they feel we have actually one of the powerful countries in the world," he said.

Tens of thousands of Romanians and Bulgarians poured into the streets after their teams' victories, basking in the sudden glory and forgetting for a moment the daily hardships. To show its appreciation, the Romanian Soccer Federation promised each player a \$37,000 bonus for making the quarterfinals — the Balkan country's best World Cup performance.

"After 1989, democracy gave an opportunity for our sportsmen to travel to other countries and play with the best players," Zhelev said. Without the experience of competing with the best, he said, it is almost impossible to become superior in sports or any other world endeavor.

Thirteen players on the Bulgarian roster signed with clubs in England, France, Portugal, Spain, and Germany. CF Barcelona's Hristo Stoichkov, who led the Spaniards to four consecutive league titles, and Hamburg's Yordan Letchkov are the new sports icons in eastern Europe.

Being a star is lucrative. Romanian midfielder Gheorghe Hagi, who plays for Italy's Brescia, reportedly makes \$900,000 a year — a fortune for Romania, where the average monthly salary is the equivalent of \$75. Another rising Romanian star, AC Milan's Florin Raducioiu, is looking for another club — and a

more substantial contract.

Such players and others are making their nations proud. Eastern Europe has become a favorite territory for scouts in search for sporting soccer talent.

The question is what will happen next? Will these countries fade into obscurity?

Sports experts say European soccer is undergoing a change. The end of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have deeply altered the international sporting landscape.

Until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, Europe consisted of 34 countries. Now there are 50. A host of new or resurrected nations are on the scene, many from what used to be called "behind the Iron Curtain." In these economically struggling countries, soccer provides financial escapism for a few.

"There's always been good players in this part of the world. But they lacked the real motivation," said Romanian-born Vladimir Morariu, a sports editor in California. "They're playing now for real money — US dollars, German marks, or Swiss francs. That's the difference. They can travel abroad, they can sign up with whoever they want."

And there are other countries to watch as well.

If Yugoslavia had not degenerated into a civil war, it would have provided a much better team in the tournament than Greece, which benefited in World Cup qualifying from Yugoslavia's absence.

Russia could have brought a better team to the World Cup had players not become embroiled in a squabble with its head coach resulting in the loss of the team's best forwards.

The next show to watch is the 1996 European Championship in England, for which qualifying begins in the fall.

TODAY

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Premier League preview 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 World rugby 18:00 Live Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 18:00 Live soccer 21:00 Argentina league soccer 21:00 Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn (pp) 23:00 NFL

EUROSPORT

8:30 Aerobics 18:00 Women's tennis 11:30 Auto racing 12:30 Truck racing 12:30 Superbike racing from the Czech Republic 13:00 Motorcycle racing: Live Spanish Grand Prix 18:00 Artistic gymnastics 17:30 Rock and Roll dance championships from Germany 18:00 Tennis 20:00 Motorcycle racing: Spanish Grand Prix 21:00 Auto racing 00:00 Live Brazilian league soccer

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Golf: Third day Dunhill Classic 10:00 International Sports Magazine 11:00 Golf 12:00 Selling 12:30 Motorcycle racing: Spanish Grand Prix 18:00 Live Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 21:00 Live soccer 21:00 Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 22:00 Baseball: The best games 24:00 Sports Magazine 1:30 Aerobics

MONDAY OCTOBER

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:30 Jet set 17:00 NFL 18:30 International diary 19:30 Live Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 21:00 Live soccer 21:00 Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 22:00 Live soccer 22:15 Argentina league soccer 00:15 Israeli basketball

EUROSPORT

8:30 Aerobics 18:00 Women's tennis 11:30 ATP This Week 12:00 Leisure Sports Magazine 18:00 Auto racing 14:00 Motorcycle racing 18:00 MotoGP 18:00 Live Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 21:00 Live soccer 21:00 Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 22:00 Live soccer 22:15 Argentina league soccer 00:15 Israeli basketball

PRIME SPORTS

8:00 Golf 7:00 Sports Magazine 8:30 Golf 9:30 Selling 10:00 Baseball: The best games 12:00 Talking baseball 12:30 Selling 15:00 ATP This Week 18:00 Water sports magazine 17:00 Snooker 18:00 Baseball: The best games 21:00 Talking baseball 21:30 ATP This Week 22:30 Snooker 1:30 Aerobics

TUESDAY OCTOBER

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 17:00 Table tennis 18:00 Australian soccer 18:46 Premier League soccer 19:48 ATP This Week 22:15 Brazilian league soccer 21:25 Israeli Basketball: Maccabi Jerusalem vs. Maccabi Rishon LeZion 23:30 Bushido 00:20 International diary

PRIME SPORTS

6:30 Baseball: The best games 7:00 Water sports magazine 8:00 Snooker 10:00 Beach volleyball from Indonesia 11:30 Selling 12:00 Aerobics 12:30 Mondial 13:00 Australian auto racing 16:00 Golf from Asia 17:00 Snooker 18:00 Mondial 18:30 Auto racing 21:30 Golf from Asia 23:30 Snooker 1:30 Aerobics

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:30 ATP This Week 17:00 Israeli basketball 20:00 NBA 21:00 Live European Championship soccer 22:00 Snooker 1:00 Australian soccer

EUROSPORT

8:30 Aerobics 18:00 Women's tennis 11:30 ATP This Week 12:00 Leisure Sports Magazine 18:00 Auto racing 14:00 Motorcycle racing 18:00 MotoGP 18:00 Live Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 21:00 Live soccer 21:00 Premier League: Newcastle vs. Blackburn 22:00 Live soccer 22:15 Argentina league soccer 00:15 Israeli basketball

EUROSPORT

8:30 Aerobics 18:00 Artistic gymnastics 12:00 Great Moments in Sports 13:00 Snooker 18:00 European tennis 18:00 Leisure sports magazine 18:30 Tennis 19:00 Selling 17:30 Show jumping 18:30 Decision 18:30 Motor racing 22:00 Eurosport news 21:00 1994 European soccer championships 00:00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Golf 8:00 Snooker 10:00 Baseball 12:00 Selling 12:30 Baseball 13:00 Sports Magazine 14:30 Motorcycle racing: European soccer 17:00 Snooker 19:00 Live soccer 21:00 Baseball 21:30 Sports Magazine 23:00 Selling 23:30 Snooker 1:30 Aerobics

THURSDAY OCTOBER

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:30 ATP This Week 17:00 Israeli basketball 20:00 NBA 21:00 WWF 22:00 Snooker 1:00 Australian soccer 23:30 (to be announced)

EUROSPORT

8:30 Aerobics 18:00 Horse of the Year show 11:00 European tennis 12:00 Latin dance 13:00 1994 European Soccer Championships 15:00 Motor Magazine 16:00 Golf World Championships 18:00 Leisure an Grand Prix 18:00 Live Premier League soccer 21:00 WWF 22:00 Karate 23:00 1994 European soccer championships 00:00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

8:30 Motorcycle racing: European Grand Prix 8:30 Snooker 10:00 Tennis 11:30 Selling 12:30 World of rugby 18:00 Selling 13:30 Sports Magazine 18:00 1994 European Soccer Championships 17:30 Snooker 19:00 Horse of the Year show 20:00 Motor racing: European Grand Prix 22:30 Selling 23:00 Snooker 1:30 Australian Sports Magazine

Eisenberg Open draw unfavorable for Israeli players

YESTERDAY'S draw for the \$75,000 Joyce Eisenberg Israel Open, which starts at the Israel Tennis Center in Ramat Hasharon tomorrow, was not particularly kind to the Israeli entries.

Yoni Mansdorf, 73 in the IBM/ATP world singles rankings and seeded for the first time in many years in his home tournament, takes on Spain's Xavier Sanchez, ranked 35 and seeded fifth.

Wild card entry Gilad Bloom (198) is up against even tougher meetle, meeting third-seed Thomas Muster (15) of Austria in the first round.

Up-and-coming Eyal Erlich's opponent could be less formidable as he faces a qualifier to be determined today.

After two qualifying rounds yesterday, at least two additional Israelis are assured a place in the main draw.

In two all-Israeli matches today between Ofer Sela and Lior Dahan, and Yoni Erlich and Nir Welgren, the winners will reach the first round of the event.

Other Israelis fighting for the remaining two qualifying tickets are Oren Motevassel and Lior Mor. Motevassel plays Glen Wilson from New Zealand and Mor faces German veteran Christian Saccanu.

South Africa's Wayne Ferreira, whose win last week in the \$800,000 Swiss Open indoor event in Basle lifted him to number 11 in the world, is the top seed, squeezing out Yevgeny Kafelnikov (13) into second spot.

Practicing in Friday's heat on court, Ferreira was guarded about his chances.

"The players who have entered make this draw a higher standard than some of the tournaments I have played this year," he said, adding, "if I win this event, I stand a good chance of entering the top eight and playing in next month's ATP Tour Finals in Frankfurt."

Ferreira takes on Spain's Francisco Roig (140) while Muscovite Kafelnikov plays South Africa's Marcos Ondruska (135) in the first round.

Goals galore in Toto Cup action

THERE were plenty of goals and interesting results as National League and Second Division soccer made way for Toto Cup action yesterday.

Maccabi Haifa recorded its second loss in as many weeks when the team slipped down 3-2 to Bnei Yehuda, while Beitar Jerusalem registered its second win on the trot with a 4-2 victory over Ironi Ashdod.

Hapoel Haifa came to Bloomfield and gained a last-gasp victory with a 3-2 Revenut Apat goal in the 89th minute over Hapoel Tel Aviv, while Dimitri Mbomo scored a hat-trick in Maccabi Netanya's 5-2 victory over Ironi Rishon LeZion.

Maccabi Haifa looked as if it would overcome last week's 3-2 loss to Ironi Ashdod, its first after 45 consecutive league outings, but current leader Bnei Yehuda had other ideas.

the hottest properties in the Hatikva Quarter at present, made up for his sinners when he leveled the score in the 75th minute.

Yuri Moroz then clinched the home team's victory when he made sure of getting his penalty just right in the 83rd minute.

**TOTO CUP
NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Map. Tel Aviv	0	Map. Haifa	1
Map. Be'er Sheva	0	Map. Ashdod	1
Map. Netanya	5	Ironi Rishon	2
Zadornim Holon	1	Net. Tel Aviv	0
Map. Ashdod	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	0
Map. Ashdod	2	Map. Be'er Sheva	4
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	1
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Tel Aviv	1

SECOND DIVISION

Map. Be'er Sheva	2	Map. Be'er Sheva	2
Map. Be'er Sheva	4	Map. Be'er Sheva	1
Map. Be'er Sheva	4	Map. Be'er Sheva	2
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	1
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	2
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	2
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	1
Map. Be'er Sheva	1	Map. Be'er Sheva	1

This week's winning Sportsman Bet

The Hanfantes were 2-1 up at one stage and then saw Sahar Mizrahi miss a penalty. But Mizrahi, one of

The winning Tototeko numbers:
3, 8, 12, 15, 20, 28, 32

Maccabi Rishon hoping to stay unbeaten

MAIN interest in the sixth round of the national basketball league which starts tonight will be focused on Maccabishi Rishon LeZion's match-up against Maccabi Jerusalem in the capital.

Rishon, currently the only unbeaten club in the league, suffered a devastating blow last Monday at the end of its game with Hapoel Tel Aviv when their pivot center, James Guffy, fractured his shoulder. The luckless Rishon may have to replace the key player and it will be interesting to see how the team manages without him tonight.

The other big sixth-round game will be tomorrow when Hapoel Tel Aviv faces Hapoel Holon. These two clubs are in the doldrums after they were trounced last Monday - Tel Aviv by Rishon and Holon by Maccabi Tel Aviv. Whoever wins will gain valuable morale for the remainder of the season. There is no European action this week.

Tonight's games (home side mentioned first): Maccabi Jerusalem vs. Maccabi Ramat Gan; Maccabi Ramat Gan vs. Beter Ramat Gan; Hapoel Haifa vs. Bnei Herzliya; Hapoel Gvat vs. Hapoel Kfar Saba; Hapoel Elyon vs. Hapoel Givatayim; Maccabi Tel Aviv vs. Bnei Yehuda. Kick-off 8:30 p.m. night.

Holon vs. Hapoel Tel Aviv.

Weatherspoon ends dispute

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Clarence Weatherspoon signed a multi-year contract with the Philadelphia 76ers on Friday, ending a crisis that was beginning to get ugly.

"We're happy that we have settled this dispute and 'Spoon can get down to business," said the Sixers' new coach and general manager John Lucas. "He is one of the biggest pieces that we need to return the Sixers to respectability."

Lucas's relief at the signing was understandable. The third-year forward, unhappy with the contract, had not been expected at the opening Friday of the NBA club's training camp.

Weatherspoon's agent, Jim Sexton, informed owner Harold Katz on Thursday that the four-year, multimillion-dollar contract they had verbally agreed upon two months ago was no longer acceptable, and Katz was livid.

China turns its attention to track

HIROSHIMA (AP) — Having collected nearly all of the gold in the pool at the Asian Games, China now turns its attention to the track. But the first race might not be theirs.

Rumors coaxed by China's famed distance trainer and millionaire potion-peddler Ma Junren are to make their Hiroshima debut today in the games' first track event, the marathon.

Ma's male marathoner, Zhang Falcui, will be the underdog. South Korea's Olympic champion Hwang Jung-do and Kim Jae-ryung, bronze medalist at last year's World Championships, are expected to finish 2.

But like the Chinese swim team, Ma's Army is most famous for its women. And the women's marathon could well be a race between Ma proteges Zhang Jue and Zhong Huaidi.

After that, the Chinese are expected to do what they have done best at the games: dominate.

The women of Ma's Army hold the world records for everything from the 1,500 on up, and China's men are favored in the half-dozen or so more events. Japan is hoping to give them a good chase.

No one could do that in the games' last day of swimming, however.

Completing China's gold sweep in the women's events, world champion Liu Limin won the 200-meter butterfly. He Chong took the 200-meter backstroke and Lu Bin captured the 50-meter freestyle for her fourth gold here.

World record holder Le Jingyi was disqualified for a false start in the 50.

The wins made the Chinese women 15 for 15, with

one world record set Friday by Lu in the 200-meter medley. China's men won half their 16 races, and were one for three yesterday. The other two went to Syria and Japan.

China's dominance has been met with skepticism and even outright accusations of cheating with performance-enhancing drugs.

But the only athlete to flunk a doping test here so far is the captain of Thailand's soccer team. Officials yesterday said Sirisak Kadeeale, who has already returned home, tested positive for pseudophedrine, a kind of stimulant.

China's first response to all the rumors, Prince Nibolho, head of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, chose to speak in China's defense.

"I believe the moment has arrived to understand that Nibolho here has arrived in the sports world," said Nibolho, here to watch the games' track competition. "A country with 1 billion, 200 million people."

Away from the pool, yesterday was open season on gold, with 11 countries in all joining, or moving up on, the tilters chart.

China again took the lion's share, with eight for a total 62. But for the first time in 20 years, China's women will not be taking the team title in badminton. They were eliminated by South Korea in semifinals.

South Korea, goldless early in the games, picked up four golds and moved two ahead of nemesis Japan in the race for second best.

South Korea gave away two titles in its native fighting art of taekwondo by not competing in the bantamweight or flyweight classes. Vietnam won the first, Taiwan the second.

Pakistan captain thwarts Australian victory hopes

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistan's cricket team, unbeaten 155 by Pakistan's **Salim Malik** frustrated Australia's victory on the fourth day of the second test yesterday.

Forced to follow on 261 runs, **Salim Malik** led the assault on the Australian batting line-up by hitting 27 boundaries as Pakistan's 224 for two by the close, a lead of 63 runs.

Salim Malik shared a 148-run partnership with the first batsman to open the batting, **Seena Anwar** to steer Pakistan to the end of the first day of trouble. He then added another 50 runs to take Pakistan to 274 for an unbroken stand with **Asim Butt**.

To ensure Australia would have to bat again, **Seena Anwar** made 75 and **Sohail**, who was out for 100, were interrupted when he was forced to leave the field.

(7) - An captain hopes of Tost Test arrears, bowling reached with in-Pakistan 97 runs noball to ninnings to retire hurt after being hit in the Mark Waugh, finished the Haughe claimed that on having Zakid Faid came Heale after scoring only ing Auwar in similar fas after tea.

But the day belonged opposing captain Mark T he had scored 20, Malik first 100 runs in boundar Altogether he batted 2 204 balls and afterwards century of his career.

Malik went to the cre deep in trouble at 79 for

mouth by a ball from day unbesotten on 72. Two wickets to fall, by wicketkeeper Ian Smith, and then dismissal with the first ball to Malik. Dropped by Taylor in the slips when caught on to hit 76 of his 85. In 9 minutes and faced 10 balls he described it as the best field having.

"The crease rose as well," he said. "After going as normal, it changed into a full on from Waugh."

But Malik was not at all attacked with the ball.

"If we are not in the score to chase," he said. "But saving priority."

Pakistan le

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RATES

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Weekday - NIS 87.75 for 10 words (min), each additional word NIS 8.77 and HOLIDAY EVE - NIS 128.70 words (minimum); each additional word NIS 12.87

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7 ROOMS, long-term, in Herzliya Pituach, \$2500, Iltam Real Estate, ☎ 03-589611. D17046

HERZLIYA PITUACH, long lease, four bedroom house with swimming pool, available November 1994, Moran Real Estate, ☎ 03-572795. D17047

SALES

HERZLIYA PITUACH, luxurious villa, 6 rooms, quiet with view of the sea. Iltam Real Estate, ☎ 03-589611. D17048

CESAREA luxurious house +1/2 dunam + swimming pool!! sea-view, ☎ 03-363261, ☎ 03-526892 D17049

TEACHERS

LANGUAGE CENTER REQUIRES experienced English teachers + dynamic secretary (up to age 40). ☎ 03-5227956, 03-9627210; 02-388383.

HARON AREA

DWELLING

RENTALS

RAMAT HASHARON (WEST), cottage, lux-

3 ROOMS 1/2 bath, fully furnished, immediate, long-term, \$3,000. 050-335070, 03-5495940.

\$2500. Iltam Real Estate ☎ 09-588611 .

HERZLIYA PITUACH, long lease, four bedroom house with swimming-pool, available November 1994. Moran Real Estate # 09-

5/27/59, 017703

SALES

HERZLIYA PITUACH, luxurious villa, 6 rooms, quiet with view of the sea. Itam Real Estate. 02-5220111

CESAREA luxurious house +1/2 dunam + 017830

swimming pool!! sea-view. ☎ 06-363261,
09-552692 D17883

Market advances FTSE closes up 14.3

WALL STREET REPORT

WORLD MARKET ROUNDUP

Key Representative Rates

US dollar	NIS 3.0120	-0.32%
Sterling	NIS 4.7848	-.01%
Mark	NIS 1.9532	-.01%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS

New York market indexes

Index	Value	Change
DJ Industrial	3797.42	+15.87
DJ 30	3797.42	+15.87
NYSE Composite	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE Midcap	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE Smallcap	1000.00	+15.87
S&P 500	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE 100	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE 200	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE 300	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE 400	1000.00	+15.87
NYSE 500	1000.00	+15.87

Other stock market indexes

Index	Value	Change
FTSE 100	2558.9	+14.3
Nikkei 225	10000.0	+10.0
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8000.0	+5.0
Taiwan TSE	10000.0	+10.0
London FTSE	10000.0	+10.0

Israeli stocks in NY

Stock	Price	Change
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
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Amicham	10.0	+0.5
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Amicham	10.0	+0.5

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market advanced Friday, breaking a four-day losing streak, as reports of potential tension in the Middle East boosted the dollar and bond prices.

The dollar rose in reaction to reports that Iraq was massing troops and moving them toward its border with Kuwait. Traders said foreign and domestic investors were buying dollars in a flight to safety, and that buying spilled over to Treasury bonds and to dollar-denominated stocks as well.

Analysts were hard-pressed to explain the market's buoyancy. The market was also boosted by surging oil stocks, which rose along with oil prices on the premise that a potential military engagement could affect the oil market. Oil stocks are "a very large portion of the stock market's capitalization," said James Solloway, research director at Argus Research Corp.

The 30-year US Treasury bond was up \$6 per \$100 face value. Its yield, which falls when prices rise, stood at 7.89 percent, down from 7.96 percent late Thursday.

Equities began their advance early in the session as bonds rose following a mixed report on September employment trends. In a sign of moderate economic growth, the Labor Department said the economy added 239,000 jobs to nonfarm payrolls in September, less than the gain of 250,000 that economists had predicted. But the nation's unemployment rate slid from 6.1 percent in August to 5.9 percent in September, the lowest rate in four years, a signal that the labor market is heating up. Economists had expected the jobless rate to be unchanged.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks rose 21.87 to 3,797.42. Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 4 to 3 on the New York Stock Exchange, with 1,239 up, 950 down and 666 unchanged.

Big Board volume totaled 284.23 million shares as of 4 p.m. against 268.26 million in the previous session.

November, after midterm elections on November 8. But the GATT vote is a crucial variable in many investors' minds as they plot winter strategy. "If the vote fails, the stock market will go down big," said David Shulman, equity strategist at Salomon Brothers.

Big beneficiaries of a GATT agreement are large companies that already have a presence overseas. The treaty would open doors of international trade to medium-sized and smaller companies as well. "The stock market's assuming it's only a matter of time," said Eric Miller, market strategist at Donaldson Lufkin and Jenrette Securities. "There's lots of politics involved."

The Dow Jones industrial average ended Friday's session at 3,797.42, up 21.87 in sympathy with gains in the dollar and bond prices, but down 45.76 for the week.

On Friday, the NYSE's composite index rose 1.40 to 251.33, down 4.19 for the week. The Standard and Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.74 to 455.10, down 7.59 for the week. The Nasdaq composite index rose 5.77 to 749.96, down 14.33 for the week. The American Stock Exchange's market value index rose 1.52 to 455.12, down 3.69 for the week.

LONDON (Reuters) — Share prices closed firmer, pulled up by US Treasuries, gilts and bonds with FTSE futures providing good support following the latest US jobs data. The FTSE 100 index closed 14.3 points up at 2,998.7, down 27.6 from last week.

FRANKFURT — The DAX ended at 1,960.59, down 0.44 points, a drop of 51.16 on a week ago. In post-bourse trade the index rose to 1,977.67.

PARIS — French shares ended firmer in a fragile market. The CAC-40 index closed up 13.00 points or 0.71 percent to 1,856.38, down 22.87 from last Friday.

TOKYO — Signs that the yen's climb against the dollar is over and steady demand for Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd's convertible bonds helped stocks end ahead. But overall sentiment remains weak, and the market is unlikely to rally next week. The Nikkei average finished ahead 89.52 points or 0.46 percent at 19,744.75. This was up 180.94 on the week.

Gold closed at \$390.90 on the Commodity Exchange in New York, down \$1.30. Republic National Bank of New York quoted a late gold price of \$391.00 down \$1.00. Gold in London closed at \$392.50 per ounce, up \$1 from late Thursday. In Zurich, the late bid was also \$392.50, up \$1.10. In Hong Kong, gold rose \$1.08 to \$393.12.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Flexible

Fund Name	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Amicham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Shares

Share	Price	Change
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5

Company Bonds

Bond	Price	Change
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5

Foreign Currency

Currency	Rate	Change
US dollar	3.0120	-0.32%
Sterling	4.7848	-.01%
Mark	1.9532	-.01%

Mixed

Mixed	Value	Change
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5
Amicham	10.0	+0.5

LIBOR RATES

Rate	Value	Change
3 months	5.875	-0.01%
6 months	5.875	-0.01%
9 months	5.875	-0.01%
12 months	5.875	-0.01%

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12 months	5.875	-0.01%

Two bombs found in old Beersheba

AMIR ROZENBLIT

POLICE believe there is a connection between those responsible for planting two explosive devices Friday in the old section of Beersheba and those behind the planting of a device that exploded on July 15 in the city's outdoor market.

One of the devices planted Friday exploded, lightly wounding one person. The July bomb was also planted on a Friday, when the area is crowded with shoppers. At 9 a.m. Friday, an alert passerby noticed a suspicious object near Herzl Street opposite Rabbi Elazar Abuhazzeira's yeshiva. Police closed off the area and found an explosive device made from a pipe with a timer attached. It was taken by

a police robot to a truck which removed it to an isolated area where it was neutralized.

At about 11:30, an explosion was heard near the Moslem cemetery, not far from the market. A passerby was lightly wounded and suffered from shock. Police searched the area and found the device inside the cemetery. Police arrested more than 20 Arabs from the territories who were found near the scene of the explosion.

Negev District police chief Lt.-Col. Yosef Avni said both devices were small, home-made bombs. "We believe an organized group carried out all three attacks," he said.

Shohat-Sneh talks fail to break impasse

JUDY SIEGEL

NO progress was made during several hours of deliberations Friday by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat about matters relating to the national health insurance law and funds for public hospitals.

If ministry officials do not succeed in closing the gap before the end of this week, the issue is likely to be brought to the cabinet for resolution.

Shohat, who cut short his participation in an International Monetary Fund meeting in Madrid to see Sneh, was due to fly to the US last night for Israel Bonds meetings and other matters. He is due to return home on Thursday.

Both sides stuck to their positions during the fruitless meeting: Sneh is demanding hundreds of millions of shekels in government subsidies for public hospitals, while the finance minister is opposed to this.

Sneh argues that the national

health insurance basket of health services was budgeted according to 1993 prices, but it will be implemented only in January 1995, thus causing a major shortfall in funds. Unless the government fills the gap, hospitals will be able to provide only emergency medical care and none of the other services that are required.

Sneh also argues that the spending "cap" suggested by Shohat for the public hospitals will prevent them from purchasing advanced drugs and technology.

Shohat also held talks with Histadrut chairman Haim Ramon Friday about ways of streamlining Kupat Holim. "I told the Histadrut chairman that he must go back to the workers and tell them how much they are endangering maintaining health services and the health fund if they do not agree to those things we assumed we could get from them," Shohat said after the meeting.

Moslems protest desecration of graves

SOME 2,000 Moslems attended a massive prayer gathering on Friday at the mosque near Herzliya's Sidna Ali Beach to protest the desecration of Moslem graves at the site.

They also claim that Moslem sensibilities are being harmed by the efforts to turn a holy site into a tourist attraction.

Among those who attended the prayers were Arab local council heads, religious leaders, Arab MKs and Waqf representatives.

Rian Kamal, head of the Moslem holy sites monitoring committee, said the police tried to prevent people from attending the rally by closing off roads and forcing people to park in private parking lots.

During the rally, Kamal expressed outrage at the desecration of "hundreds of graves" at the site last week by a bulldozer which had been called in to level off parts of the area.

Committee members asked Herzliya Mayor Eli Landau to come to the site and to order the restoration of the graves and the return of bones which had been exposed.

Umm el-Fahm Mayor Rayed Salah said Moslem leaders had learned of plans to construct an amphitheatre at the site and to open a tourist area. "This is a serious violation of Moslem sensibilities and of their holy sites," he said.

He added that Kamal had asked Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is acting religious affairs minister, for an urgent meeting on the matter.



Thousands of Moslems worship on Friday at the Sidna Ali mosque to protest the overturning of Moslem graves by a bulldozer last week. (Ailon Ron/Israel Sun)

Mistrial declared after LA jury deadlocked over alleged Manning collaborator

TOM TUGEND
LOS ANGELES

A MISTRIAL has been declared in the case of William Ross, who had been accused of plotting with Robert and Rochelle Manning in the mail-bomb murder of a Los Angeles secretary.

After four days of deliberation, the jury declared that it was hopelessly deadlocked 10 to 2 in favor of acquitting Ross.

Ross, 58, had been accused of hiring the Mannings whom he had met at Jewish Defense League meetings, to construct and mail a bomb to a local computer firm. The package was intended for the firm's head, with whom Ross had a bitter real estate dispute, but was opened by the firm's secretary, Patricia Wilkerson. She was killed when she followed instructions to plug the device into an electric outlet.

Robert Manning, who was extradited from Israel to be tried, was convicted on the same charges in February by a federal jury in Los Angeles and is now serving a life sentence.

Rochelle Manning was to have been tried with Ross, but died of a heart attack in Nevech Tirza Prison in March, while awaiting extradition.

Both Ross and Mrs. Manning were tried on the same charges in 1983, but in that instance, too, a mistrial was declared after the jury deadlocked.

A juror in the current case said that the prosecution failed to make "a connection between the defendant and the person who was convicted of committing the crime."

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Labor Party tightens belt to save lost Histadrut revenue

SARAH HONIG

THE Labor Party last week approved severe belt-tightening measures to help save the NIS 20 million it will no longer receive from the Histadrut, as the result of its loss in May's Histadrut elections.

The party had to scrap its original 1995 budget, which assumed income of NIS 54m, said Labor treasurer Moshe Cohen. A new budget has been drawn up for NIS 34m, part of a plan to get the party out of debt.

The new budget was approved by the Labor bureau secretary, which includes Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Secretary-General Nissim Zivli, and Cohen. The fourth secretariat member - Justice Minister David Libe - did not attend the meeting. His relations with Rabin have soured over the coalition deal with Shas.

Under the new budget plan, the party will now have only six departments instead of 10. Each will be headed by a 13-member board made

up of volunteers, and not a salaried director, as has been the case until now.

The party staff is to be cut by a third, with Cohen saying that only 233 out of the 346 employees will remain. Most have already been dismissed and only 20 remain to be fired.

Following an agreement with the banks, Labor will pay off its NIS 22m debt over a 15-year period, making annual debt payments of only NIS 4.5m, instead of NIS 10.5m.

NIS 6m is being earmarked for the local branches, which will get funds according to voting-age residents in the given locality, the number of actual party members, and the votes Labor mustered in elections.

Branches are expected to rent space out for functions three days a week or partition them off for long-term rental. Some branches may have to move to cheaper quarters.

Sidon's Jewish cemetery turns into a rubbish dump

ANDREW TARNOWSKI
SIDON

(Reuters) - Sidon's Jewish cemetery, once the burial ground of an ancient and respected community, has become a rubbish dump and burial place for traitors since the last Jewish family left during the Lebanon War.

Piles of rubbish fester amid the tombs, some cracked or overturned, their marble stars of David smashed to smithereens.

The stench from a slaughterhouse and tannery, and from a mountain of smoking rubbish at the adjacent city dump, add to the desolation.

It is a tragic epitaph to the millennial history of the Jews of Sidon who right up until the 1970s provided some of the most prominent businessmen in south Lebanon's biggest city. The last Jewish family left Sidon in

1986. The last people buried in the cemetery were three Moslem collaborators executed in 1985 as informers and pimps after the IDF left.

Sidon's synagogue is also ravaged. Syrian migrant workers live in squalor in its tiny vaulted rooms with damp showing under the peeling blue paint.

Some Sidonians express shame at the cemetery's desecration. Others feel no remorse.

"They should leave the cemetery as it is, or get rid of it completely. The Israelis left too many bad memories with the Lebanese," said Bassam Hamade, a waiter at a sidewalk cafe.

"If the Israelis were still here they would walk on our heads now as we walk on their graves."

Residents say that up to 3,000 people have died during IDF operations in Sidon since the 1970s. Their shells and bombs destroyed many homes and some of the city's historic buildings.

About 2,000 Palestinians and Lebanese died when the IDF invaded Sidon in the 1982 during the operation to drive the Palestine Liberation Organization out of Lebanon.

The 2,000 are buried in a mass grave under a city square.

The IDF restored the Jewish cemetery, ordering the city to repair the gate and walls while they tended the

tombs.

Today the gate and the walls are gone. A few rusted iron letters remain of a Hebrew sign over the gateposts. A marble plaque in Hebrew placed on a gatepost by the Israelis survives.

"The cemetery should be fixed better than that. It should be well cared for like the French and English cemeteries," said Ahmed Jumah, a 55-year-old Palestinian butcher smoking a hubble-bubble Arab water pipe at the cafe.

"Not all Jews and Israelis are the same. Some are good and some are bad," he explained.

But the cemetery may never be restored, because in Lebanon burial grounds are the responsibility of religious groups.

"The municipality has no responsibility in this regard and there are no Jewish institutions here any more," a city official said.

"Since the cemetery is near a slaughterhouse and is not being used, rubbish is found around it," he explained, apparently unconcerned by the desecration.

Dimona dealer nabbed with heroin

AMIR ROZENBLIT
and DAVID RUDGE

POLICE late Thursday night arrested a Dimona resident in whose car they found over half a kilogram of heroin and thousands of shekels in cash.

The man, 38, a known drug dealer, was caught at a roadblock that police had set up based on intelligence information they had gathered.

Det.-Capt. Albert Abutis, who heads the Negev District Police's investigations bureau, said that last week his men had caught people from Yavne in a stolen car that contained 5.5 kg. marijuana and a small amount of heroin. Also, some 70 gr. of hashish was found in a search of a notions stand at the Beersheba market. Police suspect that in addition to the notions, the proprietor was selling drugs supplied to him by an Ashdod drug dealer.

Lt.-Capt. Yosef Avni, commander of the Negev district police, said that drug-related arrests in the Negev, which has come to be known as the "drug storehouse of the nation," have increased by several hundred percent over last year, even though the year is not yet over.

Meanwhile, police who searched the home of a suspected drug smuggler in the Galilee on Friday ran into opposition from the man's mother - who allegedly hurled a block of hashish at them.

The incident happened after members of the Galilee district special Lebanese Border Unit had arrested the suspected smuggler during an operation earlier in the day along the border itself.

Teams of detectives, led by Chief Inspector Shlomo Malla, had been on stake-out duty along the border, in the central sector, when six packages were thrown over the security fence.

They spotted a man, from a village in western Galilee, on the Israeli side of the border and pounced when he went to pick up the packages. The suspect tried to run away but was found a short while later hiding in nearby bushes and was arrested.

The packages were found to contain four kilograms of hashish and one-and-a-half kilograms of heroin. Police said the suspect had a criminal record.

Following the arrest, police went to the suspect's home armed with a search warrant. His parents tried to resist, and during a struggle his mother threw a block of hashish at the officers, the spokesperson for the Galilee district reported.

Police said they also discovered cash and gold in the home. The suspect's parents were also arrested. They are all to be brought before the Acre Magistrate's Court today for a remand hearing.

Deputy Commander of the police Northern region, Rami Rahav, said the special Lebanese Border Unit of the Galilee district had succeeded in seizing large quantities of drugs in the past few months.

Nevertheless, this was still only as much as six per cent of the amount of drugs being smuggled into Israel annually, most of it from Lebanon.

Jumah recalls borrowing from Sidon's Jewish moneylenders when he was young. "The Jewish community here were all merchants. They were the best and biggest merchants," he said.

Residents say when the Israeli army came soldiers went to the cemetery to visit ancestral tombs.

Khalil Ahmad Musarrar, now 70, lame and half-blind, remembers helping his father, the last guardian of the cemetery, to clear bushes and weeds when he needed help.

In the early 1980s the two buried a memorial stone inscribed with the history of Israel and the age of the cemetery.

"We were afraid of the Palestinians because they were breaking everything Jewish. They had built homes in the cemetery on top of the tombs," he said.

When the Israelis came they smashed the Palestinian homes and Musarrar told them where the memorial stone was hidden. "They dug it up and took it with them to Israel."

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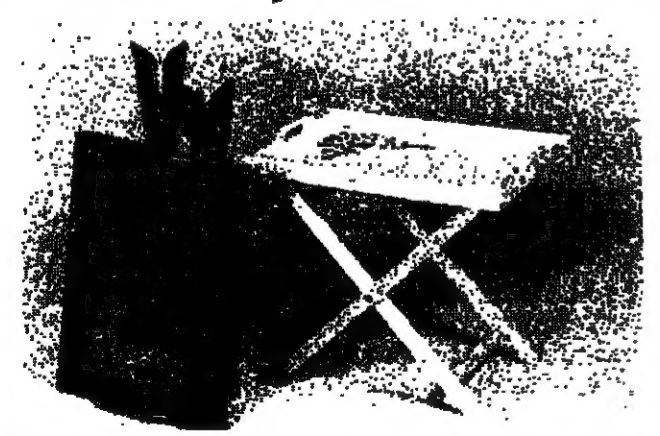
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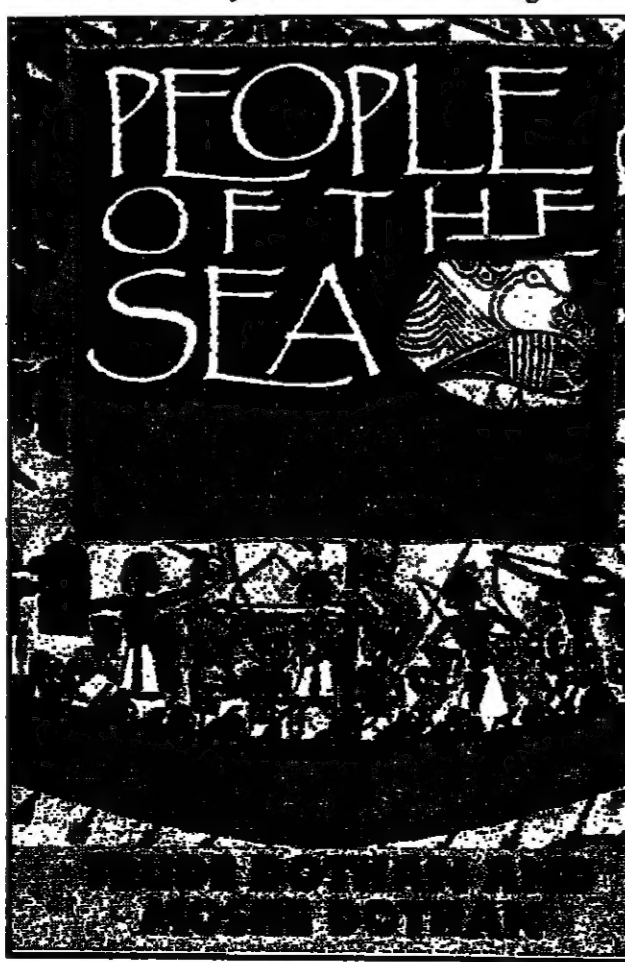
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